THE SCOTS MAGAZINE, AND *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,* FOR FEBRUARY 1809:

With a View of FERNIHIRST CASTLE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Jan. 26. to Feb. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts	Weather.
Jan. 26	29.2	32	32	0.95	Snow
27	29.4	31	40	0.01	Ditto
28	29.85	42	46	——	Cloudy
39	29.12	41	44	0.05	Rain
30	29.2	35	40	0.02	Showers
31	29.6	33	40	——	Clear
Feb. 1	29.5	37	41	0.05	Rain
2	29.75	40	45	0.15	Ditto
3	29.1	37	38	1.8	Ditto
4	29.5	32	34	0.6	Snow
5	29.57	32	33	0.05	Ditto
6	29.5	32	33	0.02	Ditto
7	30.05	30	33	0 02	Ditto
8	29.9	26	30	0.03	Ditto
9	29.5	30	35	0.2	Ditto
10	29.2	38	49	——	Clear
11	29.1	34	46	——	Ditto
12	28.8	34	48	0.1	Rain
13	28.91	37	38	0.05	Ditto
14	29.3	33	41	——	Clear
15	29.	41	42	0.05	Snow
16	29.	38	47	0.02	Ditto
17	29.4	44	47	——	Clear
18	29.4	50	45	0.01	Showers
19	30.15	38	50	——	Cloudy
20	29.7	45	50	——	Ditto
21	30.	30	39	——	Clear
22	30.01	34	45	0.01	Showers
23	30.12	43	48	——	Clear
24	30.16	39	47	——	Ditto
25	30.15	38	50	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 4.19

High Water at LEITH For MARCH 1809.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W. 1	1	46	2	6
Th. 2	2	26	2	44
Fr. 3	3	3	3	23
Sa. 4	3	42	4	2
Su. 5	4	22	4	44
M. 6	5	5	5	27
Tu. 7	5	49	6	15
W. 8	6	43	7	14
Th. 9	7	51	8	30
Fr. 10	9	14	9	59
Sa. 11	10	42	11	18
Su. 12	11	52	——	——
M. 13	0	19	0	46
Tu. 14	1	8	1	27
W. 15	1	46	2	4
Th. 16	2	22	2	38
Fr. 17	2	55	3	13
Sa. 18	3	27	3	41
Su. 19	3	57	4	12
M. 20	4	28	4	45
Tu. 21	5	1	5	18
W. 22	5	36	5	57
Th. 23	6	20	6	48
Fr. 24	7	18	7	54
Sa. 25	8	34	9	16
Su. 26	10	0	10	37
M. 27	11	10	11	40
Tu. 28	——		0	6
W. 29	0	31	0	53
Th. 30	1	16	1	38
Fr. 31	1	57	2	19

MOON's PHASES For MARCH 1809.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	2.	3	57.	morn.
Last Quar.	8.	11.	41.	even.
New Moon,	16.	4.	15.	morn.
First Quart.	24.	7.	12.	morn.
Full Moon,	31.	3.	14.	even.

March 11. Court of Session rises.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR FEBRUARY 1809.

Historical Account of FERNIHIRST CASTLE.

FERNIHIRST CASTLE was founded about 1490, by Thomas Ker, a branch of the family of Ker, which made long a conspicuous figure in border history, as well as in the general history of Scotland. The Homes, Scotts, and Kerrs, took the lead in all the transactions of that part of the kingdom.

The Kerrs were an Anglo-Norman family *, which, there appears reason to suppose, was of great antiquity, both in England and Scotland. It is only from about the year 1330, however, that we receive a distinct genealogical account of them. At that period, Ralph Kerr settled in Scotland, and obtained possession of the lands lying between the water of Jed and the lands of Straserburgh. He called these by the name of Kershaugh, which continued for some time the chief title of his family. It split in time, however, into two branches; the Kerrs of Cessford, who afterwards rose to the title of Dukes of Roxburgh; and the Kerrs of Fernihirst, who rose to those of Jedburgh, Lothian, and Ancrum.

It was about 1490, as we already noticed, that Thomas, eighth in descent from Ralph, founded the castle of Fernihirst, which thenceforth gave name to that powerful branch of the Kerr family. This castle, situated near the border, the scene then of almost perpetual war, was subject to all the vicissitudes of such a situation.—The disasters sustained by Scotland in the battle of Flodden, laid the border open to the incursions of the English. In 1523, the Earl of Surry, with Dorset and Dacres, entered Scotland, and marched to Jedburgh, which he took after an obstinate resistance. He then detached the Lord Dacres to Fernihirst, who reduced that castle, and made prisoners of Sir Andrew Kerr, and the laird of Gradon. After the arrival, however, of French auxiliaries, the Scots acquired the ascendency, and took cruel revenge for English depredation. Of this, the castle of Fernihirst afforded a striking example. The laird, with his retainers, assisted by a band of Frenchmen, assaulted this fortress. 'The English archers (we copy the account of Mr Scott, Border Minstrelsy, I. xxx,) showered their arrows down the steep ascent leading to the castle, and from the outer wall, by which it was surrounded. A vigorous escalade, however, gained the base court, and the sharp fire of the French arquebusiers drove the bowmen into the square, keep, or dungeon, of the fortress.—Here the English defended themselves, till a breach in the wall was made by mining.

* Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. I. p. 530.

mining. Through this hole the commandant crept forth; and surrendering himself to De la Mothe Rouge, implored protection from the vengeance of the borderers. But a Scottish marchman, eyeing in the captive the ravisher of his wife, approached him ere the French officer could guess his intention, and, at one blow, carried his head four paces from the trunk.—Above a hundred Scots rushed to wash their hands in the blood of their oppressor, bandied about the severed head, and expressed their joy in such shouts as if they had stormed the city of London. The prisoners who fell into their merciless hands were put to death, after their eyes had been torn out; the victors contending who should display the greatest address in severing their legs and arms before inflicting a mortal wound. When their own prisoners were slain, the Scottish, with an inextinguishable thirst for blood, purchased those of the French; parting willingly with their very arms, in exchange for an English captive.'

The laird of Fernihirst was one of the leaders in the engagement at Halidon, in 1526, between the Scotts, headed by Scott of Buccleugh on one side, and the Homes and Kerrs on the other; the latter being headed by Lord Home, and the Barons of Cessford and Fernihirst. It was in the cause of Angus, who then held King James V. in a state of pupilage, and to whom the Homes and Kerrs strongly attached themselves. Buccleugh was routed; but Kerr of Cessford being slain in the pursuit, a deadly feud thence arose between the Scotts and Kerrs. Afterwards, in 1528, when James emancipated himself from the power of Angus, the Homes and Kerrs still adhered to that nobleman, and prevented his enemies from penetrating into Berwickshire, by defending the pass of Pease *.

This feud, however, did not prevent them from uniting their forces in making plundering incursions into England. Buccleugh, Cessford, and Fernihirst, were jointly complained of on this ground by the English Court. In 1533, they revenged an inroad of the English by another most destructive one into Northumberland.

In 1544, the English made new incursions. The Tyndale and Ridsdale men burnt Bedrule. On their return, they met the laird of Fernihirst and his son John, whom they defeated, and made prisoners. It would appear that, probably on condition of receiving their liberty, they had gone over to the side of the English; for a little after, we find, that "Robert Carr, Fernihirst's son, and other Scotsmen, who are *in assurance*, to the number of 600 horsemen, took Eyldon and Newbrough, and brought away 600 nolt, besides shepe and naggs †." Another dispatch, regarding a similar exploit, is said to be from the laird of Fernihirst.

After the flight of Mary into England, many border chieftains, with a romantic gallantry, espoused her cause. Buccleugh, and Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, were at their head; but, notwithstanding the power of these chieftains, the address of the Earl of Morton prevailed in establishing the authority of the King, even in their own district. Fernihirst, however, continued an intrepid defender of her cause, and thus incurred the utmost resentment of Elizabeth, who found means to accomplish her revenge.—Some outrages having been committed by the Scots at a border meeting, Elizabeth accused Arran and Fernihirst, and demanded that they should be delivered up to her. No proof was adduced of the charge; and James therefore refused to comply with the full demand of Elizabeth: yet intimidated

* Border Minstrelsy, I. 16—20.

† Haynes's State Papers, p. 59.

dated by her power, he put them both into confinement. Fernihirst was sent to Aberdeen, where this gallant and loyal chief died unworthily in prison *.

The fidelity of Sir Andrew seems to have recommended his son to James VI., who made him one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and created him a peer, by the title of Lord Jedburgh. Robert, third Lord Jedburgh, dying without issue, left his estate and honours to William Lord Newbottle, son to Robert, then Earl, afterwards Marquis of Lothian, to whom he was related by marriage.—This title afterwards came to William Ker, son to Sir Kobert Ker of Ancrum, a descendant of a younger branch of the Fernihirst family †.

Fernihirst still continues to be a principal seat of the family of Lothian.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Jan. 26. 1809. THE intensity of the cold (some particulars of which were given in last month's Memoranda) began this day to abate. Snow fell copiously, drifting in some places to the depth of many feet. The ice on the lakes in this neighbourhood has been observed to be from 18 to 22 inches thick.

—— 27. In the morning the mercury rose 15 degrees above the freezing point: and a breeze springing up from the S. W., the snow began to disappear rapidly.

—— 29. Squalls from S. W. accompanied with heavy showers of rain, have produced so rapid a solution of the immense quantity of snow which covered the high grounds, that all the meadows are flooded, and the level parts of the country around Edinburgh appear as if spotted with numerous small lakes.

(By accounts from London it appears that the sudden thaw at this time produced great devastation about Deptford, and other places on the Thames. Windsor was completely insulated: the Duke of York had to sail through the streets of Eton in a boat to visit the King at Windsor Castle. In the West of England, about Bath especially, the inundation was complete, and attended with some disastrous consequences. In Scotland the damage has not been considerable. The new bridge over the Yarrow near Selkirk was swept away.)

Feb. 3. In our last we mentioned, that shocks of an earthquake had been felt all along the baze of the Ochils on the 18th January. We have now to add, that on the last day of January and the first of February, similar shocks were experienced in the West Highlands, and were particularly evident at Arisaig and Moidart.

P. S.—The gentleman at St. Andrews who lately favoured the writer of this article (by post) with the description of a marine animal found in the belly of a cod, is respectfully informed, that, owing chiefly, no doubt, to the half-dissolved state of the specimen, the account was too imperfect to enable him to ascertain with accuracy even the *genus* to which the creature should be referred. He is inclined to suspect that some mutilated fragments had assumed the indistinct appearance of fins and tail, and had thus produced ambiguity. In this case, the animal might be nothing else than the *Aphrodita aculeata*, which is remarkable for being ornamented with several fasciculi of iridescent spines. This animal is known to many of the fishermen on our coasts by the name of *Sea Mouse*, and it has several times been found in the stomach of the cod-fish.—He shall be happy to hear again from his correspondent at St Andrew's: And he takes this opportunity of mentioning, that where the specimen is not of large size, and where gentlemen have

no

* Ridpath's Border History.

† Douglas's Peerage.

no particular wish to preserve it, it is exceedingly desirable that the *ipsum corpus* should be transmitted (by stage-coach or carrier) at the same time that the account is sent by post.

Edinr. 23d Feb. 1808. *N.*

Memoirs of the Life of the late SIR JOHN MOORE, K. B. *Commander in Chief of the* BRITISH FORCES *in* SPAIN.

In the field of proud honour, with our swords in our hands,
Our King and our country to save,
While Victory shines on life's last ebbing sands,
O! who would not die with the Brave!

BURNS.

IN the number of illustrious characters who have fallen in the service of their country, the subject of this memoir claims a distinguished rank.—Scarcely had the tear dried which bedewed the grave of Pitt, of Fox, and of Nelson, when Britain has again to deplore the premature death of one of her most illustrious sons. After a life of the most meritorious and unremitting exertions in the cause of Britain; after signalizing himself in every quarter of the globe, he has closed his career by one of the most brilliant atchievements which has yet adorned the page of history, and which will justly transmit his name with applause to the latest posterity. To such a character, a tribute of respect is justly due; for while it recalls to remembrance the talents and the virtues of the illustrious dead, it awakens a kindred flame in the youthful bosom, to emulate the same noble example, and to seek for immortality in the same glorious career. The trophies, the obelisks, and the triumphal arches raised to perpetuate merit, are not so much honours paid to the dead, as forerunners of future greatness. The funeral oration delivered annually over the tomb of Leonidas, while it recalled the merits of the fallen hero, cherished the flame of genuine patriotism, and stimulated his countrymen to rival his glorious example.

Sir John Moore was born at Glasgow, about the year 1762. He was the eldest son of Dr John Moore, the celebrated author of the "View of Society and Manners in France, &c." and of —— Simpson, daughter of the late Dr Simpson, professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow. Nature had bestowed upon him talents of a high order, and these had experienced ample cultivation from a parent, no less distinguished for his taste as a man of letters, than as an affectionate and indulgent father. In a situation so favourable for improvement, his progress was commensurate with the advantages he enjoyed; and after a few years spent at a public school in his native city, his education was completed under the immediate eye of his father, who paid the most unremitting attention in fostering and bringing to maturity the opening genius of his son.

Dr Moore's reputation as a physician stood about this time so high, that he was appointed to attend James George Duke of Hamilton; and after the death of that nobleman, at the earnest solicitations of his relations, he undertook to travel with the late Duke, who seemed threatened with the same disease that had proved fatal to his brother. In this interesting and amusing tour, he was accompanied by the subject of these memoirs, who had thus an excellent opportunity of acquiring most of the modern languages of Europe, which he afterwards spoke with uncommon facility. To one like Mr Moore, ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and solicitous to improve, a tour of this nature was attended with the most important advantages. He had surveyed the principal countries of Europe, and examined their constitution, and civil and military establishments; his mind was enlarged by an extensive view of human society, by which he was enabled to lay the foundation of that extensive knowledge,

ledge, and general information, which was afterwards to conduct him to such celebrity.

As his inclination led him to the army for a profession, soon after his return from the Continent, he entered an Ensign in the 51st regiment of foot, and after passing through the intermediate gradations in two different regiments, he was, in January 1788, appointed Major in the sixtieth *. The first years of an officer's service generally pass unnoticed and unknown, unless by some extraordinary event, or fortunate concurrence of circumstances, he be brought before the immediate notice of the public. In October of the same year, he exchanged into the 51st, at that time stationed in Ireland; but the appointment did not take place till June following. In November 1790, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. and after continuing some time longer in Ireland, he accompanied his regiment to the Mediterranean, and was shortly afterwards (beginning of the year 1795) engaged in the reduction of Corsica; from which may be dated his career as a commander, and the foundation of that professional skill which was afterwards to immortalize his name in the annals of his country.

After the breaking out of the French revolution, Britain had determined to take an active part in the cause of the monarchical party; and, for this purpose, seized upon Toulon, with a view to support the royalists in that quarter. But as they were shortly afterwards driven from that city, it became necessary to be in possession of some place in the Mediterranean, to serve as a depot for our shipping, and to afford a receptacle to such of the French as, espousing the royal cause, were compelled to abandon their native country. A proposal to this effect was made by General Paoli, who, after an unavailing attempt to defend his native country, had the mortification to see it wrested from him by the republicans. He therefore offered to co-operate with the British forces, by which he hoped to expel a formidable enemy, and be reinstated in his former power. But it was first necessary to dispatch some intelligent officer, to ascertain how far such designs were practicable, and to examine into the strength and resources of the country. For this purpose, Colonel Moore, and Major Koeler, were selected, and after a private conference with Paoli, and making an accurate examination into the strength of his party, gave such information as determined the British General (Dundas) to make an immediate descent upon the island.

Among the first operations of the army after its landing, was the storming of Fort Convention, at Fornelli, in which Colonel Moore, at the head of a company of grenadiers, carried the place by the point of the bayonet. Its situation had, for some time, rendered an assault impracticable, till, at last, by the uncommon exertions of the sailors under Lord Hood, four pieces of heavy artillery were brought against the fort, and succeeded in making a breach, at which the assailants entered. The contest was maintained with great bravery on both sides, and while the French General received the storming party at the head of his men, he was attacked by Colonel Moore, who aiming a blow at him, cut down a grenadier who fought by the side of his commander. More men now rushed in at the breach, and, at last, British valour, under so gallant a leader, prevailed; and the French, after a considerable loss, were obliged to capitulate. (Feb. 17. 1795.

Bastia, soon after, surrendered to the marines, under Captain (Lord) Nelson, and Colonel Villettes; and Calvi now alone remained in the hands of

* He was, I believe, some time in the 103d, and after the reduction of that regiment, he continued on half pay; but it is difficult to ascertain the exact time.

of the enemy. After reducing several small fortresses that guarded the suburbs of the city, it became necessary to storm Fort Mozello, the principal outlet to the town, and which seemed the chief strength of the place. In the mean time, the army, notwithstanding the unremitting attention of the Commander in Chief, (Lieutenant-General Stewart,) was rapidly diminishing in strength, by the unwholesomeness of their situation; and nothing now remained, but one vigorous effort for the reduction of the place, or an immediate retreat. The former of these alternatives was chosen; and it was therefore resolved, that a chosen body of troops, under one of the ablest officers, should undertake the assault, and endeavour to carry the place by storm. Colonel Moore, who had so eminently distinguished himself at the taking of Convention Fort, was selected for this arduous and dangerous enterprize; and few undertakings could put the courage and conduct of an officer to a severer test than the storming of this strong fortress. Day-break was the time chosen for the assault, and, that no alarm might be given to the garrison, the soldiers were ordered not to load, as it was resolved to attempt it by the point of the bayonet. General Stewart, anxious for the reduction of a place on which his future success so greatly depended, arrived with his suite, a little before day-break, to be witness of the attack, and after giving the necessary directions, a signal was made for the troops to advance. They had now proceeded about half way, when the enemy, whose attention had been otherwise diverted by a false attack, at last perceiving their danger, flew to arms, and discharged a volley of grape shot, which, owing to the faintness of the light, did little execution. Colonel Moore continued to press forward at the head of his men, leaving behind the wounded and dying, and was now entering the walls, when a bomb-shell bursting, struck him to the ground. Fortunately, however, he instantly recovered himself; and, notwithstanding the great effusion of blood, he pressed on, and after a most obstinate and sanguinary conflict, the enemy was compelled to surrender. Nothing but the most consummate skill, and determined bravery, could have stormed a fortress, garrisoned by some of the best troops of France, commanded by an old experienced General, and furnished with every necessary for a vigorous resistance. "When the General perceived the grenadiers ascending, he put spurs to his horse, and rode to the bottom of the hill on which the fort stood; and quitting his horse, mounted directly the breach.—Finding the troops in possession of the place, he flew into the arms of the officer who conducted the assault.—The surrounding soldiers shouted, and threw their hats into the air for joy. The moment was worth years of common life!*" The guns of Mozello were instantly turned against Calvi, which, in a few days, surrendered.

(To be concluded in our next.) Ac-

* Mordaunt's Letters by Dr Moore.—On comparing the preceding narrative, as given in the Gazette, and other publications, after the reduction of Corsica, with Mordaunt's Letters, I find they agree exactly, except that the officer's name (Col. Moore) is not mentioned in the latter account. Dr Moore's narrative has been here followed almost *verbatim*.—Happy must that father have been, who had thus the inexpressible pleasure of recording the gallant actions of his son; and happy must that son have been, who, like another Epaminondas, had the satisfaction to reflect that his parents could witness his rising fame! It would be unjust to pass over the uncommon liberality of Dr Moore in mentioning the treatment his son afterwards experienced in the island; and still more his endeavour to palliate the suppression of that passage in the Gazette, in which the most honourable mention was made of Col. Moore *.

* See Mordaunt's letters p. 628.

Account of a Charity School established in LEITH, *with a Sketch of* LANCASTER'S *System of Education.*

" ——— All the pious duties which we owe
" Our parents, friends, our country, and our God;
" The seeds of ev'ry virtue here below,
" From discipline alone, and early culture grow."

WEST.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT has been said, that the present age has given examples of charity, which may be very properly recommended to imitation. "The equal "distribution of wealth, which long "commerce has produced, does not "enable any single hand to raise edi- "fices of piety like fortified cities, to "appropriate manors to religious uses, "or to deal out such large and last- "ing beneficence as was scattered o- "ver the land in ancient times, by "those who possessed counties or pro- "vinces." But no sooner is a new species of misery brought to view, and a design of relieving it professed, than every hand is open to contribute something, every tongue is busied in recitation, and every act of pleasure is employed for a time in the interest of virtue.

There lately, by chance, fell into my hands, a paper respecting a charity school instituted in Leith for the education of orphan boys, and sons of persons in his Majesty's service; now, as I do not recollect that this establishment has yet been introduced generally to the notice of the public, while, at same time, it will be admitted as an example of charity worthy of imitation; and as I flatter myself, from the general tenor of the Scots Magazine, that a communication on this head may be acceptable, I take liberty, Sir, to introduce the following account of it to your readers:—

THE BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL was opened in August 1805, since which it has been liberally supported by subscriptions from individuals, with several donations from the incorporations and societies in Leith.

Last year the boys attending the school were 60; and this year, the number has been from 68 to 70, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and church music. These boys are of the following description, viz.

Fatherless - - - - - -	38
Motherless - - - - - -	5
Orphans - - - - - -	5
Fathers in his Majesty's service	6
Parents alive, but very poor	14
	——68

The committee, (which consists of 17 members, the treasurer, and secretary,) flatter themselves that the subscribers will continue to give this institution their liberal support as formerly, and refer to the annexed report of the magistrates, ministers, and several of the subscribers who attended at the annual examination of the boys in August last, as to the progress they are making in their education.

[There are at present 165 subscribers, from half-a-guinea, to one guinea each, besides donations from corporations, societies, &c.]

REPORT.

We, hereto subscribing, having attended at the examination of the boys of the charity school, Leith, on the 25th day of August last, hereby attest, that we were much satisfied with the progress the boys are making in their education, and with their orderly behaviour, as also with the activity and diligence of Mr M'Farlane their teach-

teacher, and hereby recommend this institution to the liberal support of the subscribers, and the inhabitants of Leith.

(Signed) Wm. Balleny, Magistrate.
John Crawford, Magistrate.
David Johnston, Minister.
James Robertson, Minister.
Thos. Aitchison, Minister.
W. F. Ireland, Minister.
John Colquhoun, Minister.
John Dudgeon, Merchant.
William Mowbray, do.
William Thorburn, do.
Thomas Thomson, Treasurer.
Charles White, Secretary.

Leith, Nov. 25th, 1808.

STATE OF THE FUNDS.

By balance in favour of the society, November 1807 - - -	L.	41	10 3
Amount of subscriptions, donations, &c. for 1807 - - -		157	17 6
Interest for money lodged in the bank, and in the Treasurer's hands - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		5	1 0
	L.	204	8 9

EXPENDITURE.

To paper and printing 300 circular letters and schedules - - - - - - - -	L.	2	12 3
30 slates for the boys - - - - - - - - - -		1	0 0
Erecting additional seats in South-Leith church for the boys - - - - - - - - -		3	1 0
Rent of the school-room one year to Martinmas 1808 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		8	10 0
Mr M'Farlane's salary for one year to Aug. 1808		55	0 0
Officer's salary for one year to ditto - - -		2	10 0
Allowance to ditto for collecting the subscriptions		1	11 6
Sundry small repairs in the school for mason work		0	17 0
Mending several of the boy's clothes - - -		1	3 6
6 chairs for the school room - - - - - -		1	3 6
Books given to several of the boys at the examination in August as premiums		1	12 4
Allowance to the boys at the examination in August as a treat - - - - - - - -		0	16 6
A new writing table and forms from Mr Bruce, per acct. - - - - - - - - - - -		4	13 6
Candles, coals, writing paper, pens, ink, and sundry small books - - - - - - - -		5	1 11
New Bibles, Testaments, spelling books, &c. in November 1808 - - - - - - - -		5	4 0
Teaching the boys church music for one year, by Alexander Watson - - - - - - -		2	12 6
New clothing for 55 boys - - - - - - -		53	0 0
— Shoes for 70 ditto - - - - - - -		15	10 0
— Stockings for 70 ditto and 18 new caps		7	0 0
		173	1 0
Balance in favour of the society - -	L.	31	7 9

That

That able philosopher, and excellent man, Dr Franklin, devoted much of his time in establishing and protecting seminaries of this sort, as calculated *permanently to secure* the rights of the people, which can only "be done by making their value properly known;" *and this must depend on encreasing and extending information to every class of men.*"

A few years ago, Joseph Lancaster, one of the society of friends, or quakers, introduced a mode of instructing his scholars, which has been followed by the most perfect success *. On his plan, *one thousand boys may be educated in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by one person, at an expense not exceeding* 300*l. per annum.* His system is at present acted on in an establishment in this city with the happiest effect; and as the managers of the Boy's charity school in Leith may, perhaps, be inclined to adopt it, for this reason,—that *at the same expense now incurred in the education of sixty-eight, they may educate five hundred boys and girls!* And as many of your readers may not be fully acquainted with it in detail, I desire to refer them to the following account of its merits, as inserted in the *Edinburgh Review*, Vol. XI. *for October* 1807.

"The first or lowest class of children are taught to write the printed alphabet, and to name the letters when they see them. The same with the figures used in arithmetic. One day the boy traces the form of the letter, or figure; the next day he tells the name, when he sees the letter. These two methods assist each other. When he is required to write H for example, the shape of the letter which he saw yesterday assists his manual execution;—when he is required to say how that letter is named, the shape of the letter reminds him of his manual execution; and the manual execution has associated itself with the name.

In the same manner he learns syllables and words; writing them one day, reading them the next.

The same process for writing the common epistolary character, and for reading it.

(A) This progress made, the class go up to the master to read,—a class, consisting perhaps of 30. While one boy is reading *, the word, *ex. gr.* Ab-so-lu-ti-on, is given out with a loud voice by the monitor, and written down by all the other 29 boys, who are provided with slates for that purpose; which writing is looked over by the monitors, and then another word called, and so on. Whoever writes a word, spells it of course at the same time, and spells it with much more attention than in the common way. So that there is always one boy reading, and twenty-nine writing and spelling at the same time; whereas, in the ancient method, the other twenty-nine did nothing.

(B) The first and second classes write in sand; the middle classes on slates; only a few of the upper boys on paper with ink. This is a great saving in point of expense;—in books the saving is still greater Twenty or thirty boys stand round a card suspended on a nail, making a semicircle. On

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* In the last number of your Magazine, I observe an account of Dr Bell's system of education. Lancaster's is an *improvement on it*; but his additions are, indeed, of such importance, as to entitle him to a high character for originality and invention.

"———— —— Learning grew
"Beneath his care a thriving vigorous plant;
"The mind was well inform'd, the passions held
"Subordinate, and diligence was choice.
COWPER.

* This is the only instance of solitary reading, and is used rather as a more particular trial of a boy's progress: in general, Mr Lancaster disapproves of it, as it creates no emulation.

On this card are printed the letters in a very large character;—these letters the boys are to name, at the request of the monitor. When one spelling class have said their lessons in this manner, they are dispatched off to some other occupation, and another spelling class succeeds. In this manner, one book or card may serve for 200 boys, who would, according to the common method, have had a book each. In the same manner, syllables and reading lessons are printed on cards, and used with the same beneficial economy.

(C) In arithmetic, the monitor dictates a sum, *ex. gr.* in addition, which all the boys write down on their slates. For example,

7 2 4
3 7 8
9 4 6

He then tells them, aloud, how to add the sum. First column—6 and 8 are 14, and 4 are 18; set down 8 and carry 1 to the next column;—and so on. In this manner, the class acquire facility of writing figures, and placing them; and, by practising what the monitor dictates, insensibly acquire facility in adding. Again they are placed round arithmetical cards, in the same manner as in paragraph (B,) and required to add up the columns. This method evinces what progress they have made from the preceding method of dictating; and the two methods are always used alternately.

It is obvious, that a school like this of Mr Lancaster's, consisting of from 700 to 1000 boys, would soon fall into decay, without a very close attention to order and method. In this part of his system, Mr Lancaster has been as eminently successful as in any other; contriving to make the method and arrangement, so necessary to his institution, a source of amusement to the children. In coming into school, in going out, and in moving in their classes from one part of the school to another, the children move in a kind of measured pace, and in known places, according to their number, of which every boy has one. Upon the first institution of the school, there was a great loss and confusion of hats. After every boy has taken his place there, they all stand up, expecting the word of command, *Sling your hats!* upon which they immediately suspend their hats round their necks by a string provided for that purpose. When the young children write in sand, they all look attentively to their monitor, waiting for the word, and instantly fall to work, with military precision, upon receiving it. All these little inventions keep children in a constant state of activity, prevent the listlessness so observable in all other institutions for education, and evince (trifling as they appear to be) a very original and observing mind in him who invented them.

The boys assembled round their reading or arithmetical cards, *take places* as in common schools. The boy who is at the head of the class wears a ticket, with some suitable inscription, and has a prize of a little picture. The ticket-bearer yields his badge of honour to whoever can excel him; and the desire of obtaining, and the fear of losing, the mark of distinction, creates, as may easily be conceived, no common degree of enterprize and exertion. Boys have a prize when they are moved from one class to another, as the monitor has also from whose class they are removed.—Mr Lancaster has established a sort of paper currency of tickets. These tickets are given for merit;—two tickets are worth a paper kite;—three worth a ball;—four worth a wooden horse, &c. &c. &c.

"It is no unusual thing with me to deliver one or two hundred prizes at the same time. And at such times the countenances of the whole school exhibit a most pleasing scene of delight: as the boys who obtain prizes commonly walk round the school in pro-

procession, holding the prizes in their hands, and an *herald* proclaiming before them, "These good boys have obtained prizes for going into another class." The honour of this has an effect as powerful, if not more so, than the prizes themselves."

A large collection of toys, bats, balls, pictures, kites, is suspended above the master's head, beaming glory and pleasure upon the school beneath. Mr Lancaster has also, as another incentive, an order of merit. No boys are admitted to this order but those who distinguish themselves by attention to their studies, and by their endeavours to check vice. The distinguishing badge is a silver medal and plated chain hanging from the neck. The superior class has a fixed place in the school; any class that can excel it may eject them from this place, and occupy it themselves. Every member, both of the attacking and defending classes, feels, of course, the most lively interest in the issue of the contest.

Mr Lancaster punishes by shame rather than pain; varying the means of exciting shame, because, as he justly observes, any mode of punishment long continued loses its effect.

The boys in the school appointed to teach others are called monitors; they are in the proportion of about one monitor to ten boys. So that, for the whole school of 1000 boys, there is only one master; the rest of the teaching is all done by the boys themselves. Besides the teaching monitors, there are general monitors, such as, inspectors of slates, inspectors of absentees, &c. &c.

The improvements which Mr Lancaster has made in education, are, in the cheapness of schools, their activity, their order, and their emulation. The reading, cyphering, and spelling cards, suspended for the successive use of 3 or 400 boys; the employment of sand and slate instead of pen and ink, and particularly of monitors instead of ushers, must, in large seminaries, constitute an immense saving. The introduction of monitors, an extremely important part of the whole scheme, is as great an improvement in schools, as the introduction of noncommissioned officers would be in an army which had before been governed only by captains, majors, and colonels: they add that constant and minute attention to the operations of the mass, without which, the general and occasional superintendance of superiors is wholly useless. An usher hates his task, and is often ashamed of it; a monitor is honoured by it, and therefore loves it: he is placed over those who, if their exertions had been superior, would have been placed over him; his office is the proof of his excellence. Power is new to him; and trust makes him trustworthy,—a very common effect of confidence, and exemplified in the most striking manner in Mr Lancaster's school. Nor is the monitor at all detained by teaching to others what he has already learnt; at least not unprofitably detained; for, if a boy be at the head of the first spelling class, it is clear that a delay of six or eight weeks in teaching to others what he has already learnt, will perfect him in his new acquirements, and rivet them in his memory. After this, he is made a private in some superior regiment, and his post becomes an object of honour and competition to the lads whom he has taught. He is very wisely allowed to have a common interest with the boys whom he instructs; and to receive a prize equal in value with any prize obtained by any individual among them. In some instances, the monitor teaches and learns at the same time: for, in dictating the sum as in paragraph (C), the monitor is furnished with a key; and therefore, in dictating, only reads what others have written for him; but in so doing, it is plain his attention must be exercised, and his memory impressed as much, if not more, than those

those of any boy in the class; and, whatever good is produced in others by that mode of instruction, must be produced in him in an equal, or superior degree. The extraordinary discipline, progress, and economy of this school, are, therefore, in a great measure, produced by an extraordinary number of noncommissioned officers, serving without pay, and learning while they teach.

There are now, perhaps, one million more of persons who can read and write, than there were before the revolution. Has this increase of knowledge produced any increase of disaffection? If ignorance is useful to a state, to what degree is it useful? or, where has the argument any limit?

The expense of education is not to be mentioned. A boy learns reading, writing and accounts, for fourteen shillings, who would, in hedge-breaking, or picking pockets, cost the county double the money in the same time."

The individuals who instituted, and support the Boys' charity school, certainly deserve well of the public; and may justly claim, what is implored by the Mahometans in their most ardent benedictions, "the prayers of the poor."

I shall finish this paper, by inserting one of the clauses of the fundamental rules, written out by Dr Franklin, on his plan for instituting an academy at Philadelphia, — breathing tenderness and benevolence; it being equally applicable to the managers of the Boys' charity school. "It is hoped, that the (subscribers) will make it their "pleasure, and, in some degree, their "business, to visit the school often; "to encourage and countenance the "youth; countenance and assist the "master, and, by all means in their "power, advance the usefulness and "reputation of the design:—that they "will look on the scholars as, in some "measure, their own children, treat "them with familiarity and affection; "and, when they have behaved well, "gone through their studies, and are "to enter the world, they shall zealously unite, and make all the interest that can be made to promote "and establish them."

I understand, Sir, that a subscription library has lately been formed in Leith: I shall be glad to see from any of your correspondents an account of it; and, as the opinion long since expressed by Green, of

"*Novels* (*receipts to make a whore,*")

is applicable to nine-tenths of these productions of the present day, it were to be desired, that such books should not be found in the collection, and banished when observed in any house; the mischief they are productive of is incalculable.

I am, SIR,
Yours,

Edinburgh, *Jan. 15th*, 1809. TIMON.

Description of EDINBURGH; *with an Account of the present state of its* MEDICAL SCHOOL.

From the German of Frank.

(*Continued from our last, p.* 14.)

THE sum paid at the attainment of a Doctor's degree amounts to fifteen guineas. Each candidate must write a dissertation, or at least get one written for him. In the last case, the Professors take no concern in the matter, as in other universities. The candidates go to some physician, who often gains his livelihood by this employment. Among the number of these was formerly Dr John Brown. His son has trod in this respect on the footsteps of his father. Many young physicians write their dissertations themselves, but in English, and get them then translated into Latin.

The candidates for the degree of Doc-

Doctor go through three trials. The first is carried on by each Professor alone at his own house. The second trial is carried on at the University by two of the Professors. The candidate is then obliged to illustrate a text of Hippocrates, and to determine on a practical case.

The conferring of a Doctor's degree takes place twice a-year. I was an eye-witness of this ceremony: it takes place in the library. The candidates, four and twenty in number, form a semi-circle round a table, on the other side of which the Professors are seated. The latter state to each of the candidates in Latin, some difficulties which have occurred to them on the subject of their respective dissertations. The Professors speak very elegantly without preparation, and Dr Gregory with particular elegance. The Scotch pronunciation of the Latin is very different from the English, which a foreigner unacquainted with it can scarcely understand; the one approaches near to the Italian, the other to the German. After the candidates have replied to the difficulties that have been stated to them, the degree is conferred with the accustomed ceremonies. Then the Professors go round the circle of the new Doctors, shake them by the hand, and wish them success. The Doctors then receive their diplomas subscribed by the whole professors. Among the physicians promoted on this occasion were Dr de Roehes of Geneva. He wrote an elegant dissertation on the Medical properties of *Lupulus*. I cannot here refrain from expressing my wonder, that so few of my countrymen should attend the University of Edinburgh. With a hundred guineas, each of them could easily go through a winter course. How many of our young German physicians are there, who give more for their residence in Paris, where certainly they cannot improve so much in medical science. Most of them indeed appear to have every other object in view, rather than that of gaining substantial knowledge of their profession. Trifling occupations and society absorb most of their time, in a manner which certainly they will afterwards repent. I remember to have heard this very remark from my friend Dr Kapp at Leipsig, which, during his stay at Paris, he had occasion to make with much indignation. In Edinburgh there prevails a more solid and better tone of Society, and a more genuine zeal for knowledge among the studious youth. They have an opportunity of enjoying the conversation of the Professors. What particularly augments the ardour for knowledge among the students, is the learned conversations which take place among them. To this belongs

The Medical Society.

It was founded in 1737, and in 1778 richly endowed by his Majesty. The constitution of this society is exemplary. It assembles only once a-week, in consequence of which I have been able to attend none of its sittings. The ordinary members are chosen from among the most distinguished medical students. On being elected, they are obliged to pay a fine of five guineas the first year, one the second, and seven shillings the third. With this money the expences of the Society are defrayed. The greater part of these consist in the purchase of select books, or medical and chemical apparatus. This Society possesses also a very considerable library, and a well-supplied cabinet of natural history. Their business consists chiefly in debates, which are introduced by the reading of medical dissertations.

I cannot conclude my account of the University of Edinburgh, without making mention of one of its professors, who, though he does not belong to the medical faculty, cannot be indifferent to physicians. I speak of Mr Dugald Stuart, Professor of

Phi-

Philosophy. This valuable and learned man is extensively known by his excellent writings. His lectures are universally sought after, and easily understood by the hearers. I know few men whose society is so agreeable as that of Mr Stewart. His moral character is so universally esteemed, that the nobility of England and Scotland are much gratified when they can entrust their children, who study in Edinburgh, to the inspection of this excellent man. Mr Stewart lives in the highest degree of domestic happiness. Mrs Stewart (sister to the lady of my admirable friend Baron Purgstal, in Vienna,) harmonizes in every respect with the character and pursuits of her husband. What happiness, when philosophy is preached by such apostles!

Royal College of Physicians.

This college has no connection with the University, although most of the Professors are members. Those physicians who wish to be admitted into it, must, when strangers, deposit fifty; when inhabitants, a hundred pounds Sterling. The King's college of physicians forms properly the medical faculty of the capital of Scotland. It holds its sittings in a splendid apartment. At the time I was in Edinburgh, Dr Wright filled the place of President of this College.—This worthy man has long served in the Royal Navy as a physician. He is author of a Treatise on the Medical plants of Jamaica, which is inserted in Dr Simmons's collection of Medical Treatises. Dr Wright is the first who employed the affusion of cold water in fevers*.

Royal College of Surgeons.

This college also has no connection with the University, and composes properly the chirurgical faculty of Edinburgh. It is well known that surgery is greatly cultivated in this city. To whom are the names of Benjamin and of John Bell unknown?

Mr Benjamin Bell is a man of agreeable manners, and of open hospitality. He has an immense practice in and about Edinburgh, so that it is difficult to enjoy his society. The few leisure hours which this worthy man enjoys are employed in agriculture. Mr Bell has written a work upon this subject, which is very highly valued. He has some landed property in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which lies in an uncommonly beautiful and romantic situation. The orchard belonging to it is well worth seeing. I spent a very agreeable day with Mr Benjamin Bell*.

Mr George Bell, one of the sons of the abovementioned gentlemen, follows the footsteps of his worthy father. He has had the goodness to give me many marks of his friendship during my stay in Edinburgh, for which I now publicly thank him.

Mr John Bell is known, not only as a distinguished Surgeon, but also as a great anatomist. He is a man of much talent and fire. His anatomical work will be continued by his brother Charles Bell, of whom honourable mention has already been made.

Royal Infirmary.

This institution owes its establishment to the above-mentioned College of physicians in Edinburgh. These, in 1725, set on foot a subscription for this purpose, which has risen to above 2000*l.*

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* Dr Wright was physician, not in the Navy, but Army. While in Jamaica, in 1768, he used this remedy successfully in five hundred cases of eruptive fever after small pox, and in 1774, in six cases of locked jaw. *Lond. Med. Obs. and Inquiries* vol. 6. In coming home, he cured himself of a malignant fever by the same method. *London Medical Journal*, and Dr Currie's report.

* This gentlemen died April 4. 1806.

2000*l.* sterling. The supporters of this undertaking chose a committee from among themselves, who took upon them the direction of the Hospital. For the Hospital itself a small house was hired, which opened with the reception of a small number of poor patients. More could not be done for want of funds, as they were possessed of no capital. New contributions however by degrees came in. In the year 1736, the Directors of this Hospital presented a petition to his Majesty, that he would declare it a royal institution, and thus allow it to enjoy all those advantages which fall to the share of such establishments, viz. the stability of the institution, the permission to have a seal of their own, to purchase ground, &c. After this petition was granted, the Hospital proceeded with giant strides. They were soon obliged to think of building a house for themselves. In the year 1738, they began with the half of the present house. By degrees they found themselves brought into a condition of being able to complete the whole building. The directors of this establishment had recourse to every method by which they might raise the funds necessary for their benevolent project. Balls and concerts, by which they defrayed the expences, so that the revenue went clear to the establishment, were set on foot for the attainment of this noble end. This good example operated so powerfully, and the zeal to erect the Hospital rose to such a pitch, that even common labourers offered two or three days gratuitous labour for its benefit. The largest contributions which the institution received were from the Hon. George Drummond, and from the Earl of Hopetoun.

Does not the history of this Hospital afford a double proof how institutions thrive which are undertaken on a small scale, and how easy it is to find supporters for them, when they are set on foot in suitable places?

Feb. 1809.

At first, the Members of the College of physicians attended the Hospital each a month in turn *gratis*; but as some inconveniences arose from this arrangement, the Directors have now fixed a perpetual physician, who daily attends the patients that do not belong to the clinical department. This place is at present filled by that excellent physician Dr James Hamilton.

Formerly also, surgeons attended the infirmary, alternately with each other. From similar causes, they found themselves compelled to chuse four of their number, and to intrust to them the chirurgical department. Each of these attended the Hospital for the space of three months. These four surgeons had a right to chuse as many assistants who alternated like them. But neither did this arrangement succeed. On this account they have hit upon the scheme of fixing two surgeons in the Hospital, who have two assistants. After the expiration of two years, these assistants become ordinary surgeons, and those who were formerly so, are now only employed as consulting surgeons. The two surgeons who go out, have their places supplied by two newly appointed. In this manner every surgeon who is elected, serves in the hospital for six years, two as assistant, two as ordinary, and two as consulting surgeon. But many are not pleased even with this arrangement. Great controversies, in short, have arisen about the constitution of the surgical department in the Edinburgh Infirmary, which have given occasion to many writings, and even to a couple of quarto volumes. What strikes me is, that the last-mentioned arrangement is very good, as in this manner the patients in the Hospital are always attended by young surgeons, who are in general to be preferred to those of a too advanced age. Yet does the period of six years appear to me too short: at least I must wish great joy to the city, in which such a quick exchange never gives occasion to the intro-

troduction of persons of slender talents into the hospital. It were surely much better for the hospital, that the same man were six years assistant, six years ordinary, and six years consulting surgeon.

Letter from PROFESSOR KER *to the Viscount of* ARBUTHNOT, *concerning the Genealogy of the Family of* ARBUTHNOT.

(*From the original, in the possession of the Publishers.*)

MY LORD,

SOMETIME ago I had the honour of your Lordship's letter, with Mr Macfarlan's genealogical account of your Lordship's noble family. Since your Lordship is pleased to ask my thoughts of it, I cannot but do justice to the worthy author, in assuring your Lordship, that, in my opinion, 'tis handsome and well done, in a manner proper enough to answer the chief design of such performances; yet perhaps it may not be amiss for your Lordship to have a more full account, containing the characters of your Lordship's worthy predecessors: some succinct historical narratives of this nature interspersed tend to make the mere genealogical part, (which to strangers is generally dry and jejune,) a great deal more entertaining, and may be of great use also for animating others to the imitation of virtuous and laudable actions. I am the more confirmed in the expediency of this, that your Lordship has already such an excellent piece in elegant Latin done after this plan, I mean Principal Arbuthnot's Origo et Incrementum Fam. Arbuthnotiae. The only fault I perceive in that work, was his neglect of the chronology, and the translation from one representative to another is frequently not so clear; which defects, together with some omissions, I have endeavoured to help in the abstract I made of it, and which I resolve this summer to continue after the same scheme, in the same language, to which I think principal Arbuthnot's excellent preface should be prefixed. I shall take care also of inserting any thing new which Mr Macfarlan has, the most part whereof you know I had collected myself, and to which some additions, even in the genealogical part, may be yet made, and some omissions supplied. As for those omissions of representatives, viz. of the Hughs and of David the First, mentioned in your Lordship's letter, which your Lordship has observed from Findaurie's tree, and which you charge the Principal with, would be well weighed, and the vouchers examined, it being strange that the print should have been guilty of so manifest omissions. I rather incline to think those have been collateral branches, than representatives in a direct line, considering the print has not entirely omitted them, but brought them in as such, particularly David, who married Rind of Carse his daughter, he makes second son to Hugh second son to Robert the First. But, as I said, this is to be well examined: and indeed the tree may be of great use, but will not barely be sustained as a good voucher; however, I'm glad your Lordship has it. I design to wait on your Lordship, sometime this summer, and consider these matters with some deliberation.

My bookbinder has not as yet got ready some copies of my Cantieum Solomonis on fine paper, which I design to trouble your Lordship with, but I shall send them very soon.

I am, with great esteem and sincerity, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obliged, and most obedient humble servant,

King's Coll. Abd. 25 Aprile, 1727. } J. KER.

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS, *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

(Continued from p. 17.*)*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Letter VIII.

DEAR SIR,

AFTER having detained you so long reading a voyage, which, though rendered somewhat interesting by the many cross dispensations attending it, is, nevertheless, trifling, and fraught with very little information, I shall hasten to a conclusion, or at least to places which I have not heretofore visited.

We at length left Loch-Madi with a fair wind, and, in two hours, found ourselves in the great bason at Rowdil in Harries, which is one of the greatest curiosities in these countries. There are three narrow entrances into it, but the middle one is impassible, and very dangerous to strangers, as it is the only one which is seen; and had not the inhabitants of Rowdil observed us in a critical minute, *we* had infallibly been dashed to pieces, as we were entering it in full sail: but they, joining in a general shout, tossed their bonnets up into the air, and thus opened our eyes to our imminent danger; nor was it with small difficulty that we then got the vessel put safely about, on the very brink of the sunk rocks. A pilot soon after arriving, we got safely in by the south entrance, and lodged that night at the inn in the village of Rowdil, where we got plenty of every thing, and were well refreshed. Here we all manifested considerable satisfaction at having gained in safety the place to which we were bound, after having struggled so long with conflicting elements. As I made considerable stay here the preceding summer, it is probable I would describe this place in a former letter, therefore I shall only tell you in this, that we travelled from Rowdil to Luskintyre on foot, a distance of twelve miles; there we tarried three days, which we spent in traversing the country, viewing it minutely as far as the isthmus of Tarbet. We visited several of the cottages and shealings, contemplating their manners, and modes of tillage. We were treated in an original stile by some of the inhabitants; and, in one cottage, surprised half a score of females plying at the fulling of cloth, and braying a song with a vehemence which seemed the effect only of madness or inspiration; and though there were four of us, exclusive of a servant, all more genteelly dressed than those they were wont to see, and all strangers, yet they were nothing abashed; on the contrary, the mania seemed rather to gather new vigour, and I am not certain if any of them even deigned to look at us. As I have nothing new to offer on the present state or farming of this country, I shall cease to entertain you with adventures and anecdotes where I have a mixture of nothing else. Suffice it then to say, that after a stay of three days at Luskintyre, we travelled again to Rowdil by another way, keeping the eastern side of the island, than which a more barren and inhospitable scene is not to be met with in the highlands, being wholly covered with rocks, moss, and stagnant lakes. Arriving at Rowdil, we tarried there another night, and the next morning hoisted sail and departed again for Arisaig. Having been detained such a weary time on our journey to Harries, my two friends were grown quite impatient to return home; and I was obliged, reluctantly, to come away with them, without seeing either Ensay or Mr Hume; although a messenger arrived at Luskintyre with a pressing invitation for

us to join them, with which, if I had been suffered to comply, a great part of my ensuing misfortunes had been prevented: so unqualified is human prudence to judge what may be the consequences of the smallest or most favourable incidents, for what I here viewed as my greatest happiness in this journey, namely their company, turned out my greatest bane. We left the coast of Harries with a fair wind, which bye and bye grew considerably rough; and the Hawk being so buoyant, by the time we were off Dunvegan-head in Sky, my two friends were again seized with severe qualms, which continued during the rest of our course. Mr J., who had hitherto been quite calm and resigned, now became somewhat frenzical, and though he slept for the most part, he would sometimes come on deck, and maintain a point with great warmth which no body was contesting with him. As for Mr W. he always continued in a state of utter despair, from the time that the vessel began to rock, viewing our fate as certain, and our escape rather a miracle, if it should happen; and whatever he saw or talked of, his thoughts were wholly engrossed by them cursed winds and waves, in whose power we had put ourselves so entirely. "There is a body of our friends again," said he once, meaning the marrots; "I see they are still persisting in their old plan of drinking:" his looks shewed that his heart had no share in the observation. Off the mouth of Loch-Slapan we were overtaken by a dead calm in the very place where the meeting of tides carried the most dreadful swell that ever I witnessed. I never felt more disagreeable all the way than I did here, for the space of ten minutes; but it originated wholly in idea, for the seasickness never infected me in the least. Mr J. was lying in his hammock when it commenced, and being unwilling to move, his feet be placed against one place, and his shoulders to another, resolved to keep his birth per force; but all his endeavours proved fruitless, he was tossed out. He then set up his bare head, which was all in an uproar, out at the hatch.—What now, Sirs? What now, said he, "L—d preserve us, what's the matter now?" The mast was at this time alternately striking on the waves on each side, and the men were apprehensive that it would be torn from the beam. In a short time, however, the breeze again set in, and bore us safely into Arisaig, where we dined, and that evening travelled to Kinloch-Enort, a stage on the road to Fort William.—When we arrived there the people were all in bed, but on rapping loudly at the door, the landlord, a big, black, terrible-looking fellow, came stark naked, and let us in: he then lighted a candle, tied on his kilt, and asked how far we had come to-day? we told him from Harries. He stared us full in the faces, and perceiving that we were in our sober senses, answered only with a hem! as much as to say, I know how you should be believed. He then shewed us into a little damp room with an earthen floor, and set before us what cheer he had in the house for supper, which consisted of cakes, milk, and rum, for, what is very strange, he had no whisky. In this same apartment there were two heather beds without hangings, on one of which a woman and some children were lying. Mr W. was now in a terrible passion, and swore he would abandon that horrid place, and take shelter in the woods. The woman and children, however, slid away; the beds were made up with clean cloathes, and we were obliged to pass the night on them the best way we could. Mr L. complained much in the morning of several rude engravings made on his body by the stubborn roots of the heather; and Mr G.'s back was all tamboured work;

work; but I, by being forced to take to the bed which the family had left, got the advantage of a feather bed above the heath. Proceeding on, we passed Loch-Shell, and rested and refreshed ourselves at Lochiel-Head; and so on by the shore of that extensive inlet of the sea, until we came to the embryo of the Caledonian canal, at which a great number of people were employed; but, at that early season, the advance they had made was not great: and I acknowledge, that while observing how carelessly the labourers were dabbing with their picks and spades, and how apt they were to look around them at every thing which was to be seen; while others were winding slowly out with each a little gravel in a wheelbarrow,—I say, while contemplating the exertions of these men, and wishing to anticipate in my mind the important aera when they should join Lochiel to the Moray Firth, at above fifty miles distance, I could not help viewing it as a hopeless job: my head grew somewhat dizzy, and I felt the same sort of quandary as I used to do formerly when thinking of eternity. It was, on the other hand, creative of a joyous sensation, as it pourtrayed in lively colours the beneficence of our government, and its kind concern about every thing that can contribute to the happiness of a brave people, and the prosperity of this too long neglected country. This road by which we had come from Arisaig is all tolerably good, saving about three miles in the middle, which is nearly impassible; and as it is much the nearest communication betwixt the south country and the extensive and populous isles in the shires of Inverness and Ross, the rendering of it a safe and easy passage for horses and carriages, is certainly a matter of much national utility, On all this track the country is finely calculated for producing the finer breeds of sheep, the grounds being so remarkably well sheltered. I am no mineralogist, but there appears to be something peculiar in the stones of this glen. There are numberless stratas in the rocks, of a hard crystaline nature, which, when exposed to the weather, degenerate into a horny and flexible substance, capable of being parted into the most thin transparent slices imaginable. These, one would imagine on viewing, the fire would consume in a moment; but, on the contrary, it makes no impression on them. After this, we crossed the river at Inverlochy; and, about five o'clock, P. M. arrived at Fort William, intending to tarry there all night; but, unfortunately for us, as well as many others, no doubt, the lady of Glencoe, an amiable young woman, of the most respectable connections, had been lately carried off by an unfortunate accident, and that was her burial day: and as the northern gentry were all expected to tarry in the village on their return from the burial place in Loch-Leven, there was not one of the houses would admit us as lodgers: and Mr W. got into such a passion at the people's impertinence, that he would not suffer us to take any dinner, for fear lest the abominable town should be benefited by our money; nor would he listen to the arguments, that we were only taking amends of ourselves; which, considering the state of our stomachs at that time, was ample enough. Mr J. however, wisely tarried behind, and bought some sweet-meats, which he distributed amongst us, else I know not how we should have endured the other stage of fourteen miles. We passed some scenes of incomparable beauty; cottages embosomed in wild woods, and hallows of the hills; and at a late hour arrived, weary and fatigued, at Balnachulish, where I shall bid you good-night, after subscribing myself,

Your affectionate Shepherd,

J. H.

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Description of BAGDAD.

From Parsons' Travels in Asia and Africa, (Lond. 1808.)

(Concluded from p. 37.)

IT now remains to describe Bagdad on the Persian side.

This part of the city has a very large citadel at the west end of the town, which reaches to the banks of the river, capable of containing upwards of five thousand men in garrison; at present it has in it upwards of three thousand. There are forty brass guns mounted, eighteen and twenty-four pounders.

From the citadel the wall commences, which extends quite round, and terminates at a large castle that stands on the banks of the river at the east end of the town. The walls are upwards of thirty feet high from the bottom of the ditch, which is dry, and is thirty-five paces broad, and thirteen feet deep from the top of the glacis: it can be filled with water at pleasure.

The walls form an irregular pentagon, with ten bastions and four gates. Six of the bastions have sixteen guns mounted on each; on each of the other four are mounted ten; over each of the two gates are mounted six, and over each of the other two are mounted eight guns; the former on two demi-hexagons, and the two latter on two demi-octagons; besides these, there are upwards of thirty guns, from twelve to twenty-four pounders, round the ramparts, and thirty-six mounted in the castle, at the east end of the town: all the guns are brass. There are ten brass mortars, which, at present, are in the meydan, or great square, where the horses are trained and exercised. The ramparts are supported by strong arches, built regularly within the walls, so as to have a very pretty effect. In the walls, within these arches, are apertures, about three feet in height, and nine inches in breadth; the same kind are on the upper part, or the parapet round the ramparts, but these are intended for musquetry, as well as arrows. The carriages of the guns are many of them broken; and the parapet walls, are in many places in a shattered condition.

The esplanade is as even as a bowling green, and very spacious, extending from the citadel to the west, to the castle at the east end of the town. I paced round the walls, close to the glacis, from the citadel to the castle, and found the result six thousand three hundred and forty-six of my paces.

Near the west end of the town is the pasha's seraglio, which is a very large building, and close to it is another spacious structure, without window or door on the land side, which is the haram, or ladies' apartment, having a communication with the palace, or seraglio, through a long and lofty covered gallery, supported by a range of arches. Between the banks of the river and the seraglio is a spacious garden, the walls of which are so close to the river, that they may be said to make part of its banks, as there is not room for a man to pass, the water washing them when at the lowest. In the centre is a gate with steps, to which the pasha's barge comes occasionally. On the land side of the seraglio is a large area, sufficient to draw up three or four thousand janisaries; besides which there are a military school, offices and apartments for domestic officers, the mint, stables for many hundred horses, with lodgings for the grooms and their dependants, several large granaries, an arsenal with barracks for the foot and horse guards, all inclosed with a high wall, with only one gate for an entrance. There are not any houses or buildings near to the walls of the seraglio. I believe the circumference of the whole is more than an English mile.

About half a mile from the seraglio is the great mosque, to which the pasha goes in great state every Friday morning, attended by the great officers, both military and civil, all mounted

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on excellent horses, so superbly caparisoned with gold and silver embroidery, inlaid with pearls and jewels of every kind, as to surprise every stranger who sees them. The janisaries and spahis, on those days, wear their best accoutrements, and make a noble appearance.

Between the seraglio and arsenal is a great square, called the Meydan: on the side near the walls of the arsenal the horses are trained and exercised: at one end is one of the gates of the city, on the other a high wall, which reaches from the walls of the seraglio to those of the arsenal, along the banks of the river, without any aperture. On the side next the city, and opposite the arsenal, are shops of all kinds, with many coffee houses, and in the open space a continual fair is kept in booths, built with boards, and covered, but open all round. The goods are brought in the morning, and carried home in the evening. The rent of these booths is considerable, and is the property of the Kyah (the pasha's lieutenant,) who is always governor of the arsenal.

Within the walls is a spacious palace, which extends the whole length of the city. On the one side is the town wall, with flights of steps in many places, to mount up to the ramparts: on the other side are the walls of the gardens of those houses which lie contiguous to the town-wall. These houses are mostly large, and the upper rooms overlooking the walls, being very pleasant, are consequently inhabited by people of fortune. In going round the town through this street, you pass by all the gates: the second gate from the arsenal is walled up, so that there are only three which are made use of. The bazars, or marts, for all kinds of goods and merchandise, are many, and well filled: the two principal are each above half a mile long, but not arched like those at Aleppo; instead of which there are sheds made of boards, which project from the walls on each side so far, as only to leave an opening of about 3 feet in the middle, which is sufficient to give light, and to shade the shops from the sun, as they have but little rain in this country. Here are only two bazars arched with brick. The principal merchants who are inhabitants, and all foreign merchants, carry on their business in khans, (called by Europeans Caravanseras,) as being more secure from fire and thieves, having only one entrance from the street, with strong gates, which lead into an area generally square. On the sides are magazines for goods, strongly arched: and above, a gallery, which extends quite round, well covered, in which are lodging rooms, arched in the same manner. The roofs are flat, and terraced over, (as indeed all the houses are;) there is a fountain of water in them all, and I am informed that there are upwards of eighty such khans in Bagdad; which is by no means surprising, when it is considered that this is the grand mart for the produce of India and Persia, Constantinople, Aleppo, and Damascus: in short, it is the grand oriental depository, there being a continual intercourse by caravans between these ports, excepting the communication with Bassora, which is carried on by water on the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

The mosques in this city are innumerable, ornamented with handsome domes and lofty columns; with the exception of the dome of the great mosque, which is covered with lead, they are all cased with painted and glazed tiles, which have a pretty effect; though, when the sun shines bright, the glare is hurtful to the eyes. The mosques, excepting the great one, which is of stone, as well as every house in the city, are built of excellent bricks, which are well burnt. The principal houses have all large outlets, either yards or gardens, or both, in which many trees are planted, the loftiest of which are the palm or date

trees,

trees, which are so numerous, that in July, August, and September, dates are sold at about a halfpenny a pound; all other kind of fruit are indeed exceedingly cheap. The water melons are much coveted for their excellence, and are sent by water as presents as far as Bussora, which is near seven hundred miles distant, either by the Tigris or Euphrates. The streets are all built in a strait line, and paved, excepting the bazars. The houses make no appearance on the outside, as nothing is to be seen except brick walls and lattice windows; yet the principal ones are very commodious, and have all subterraneous apartments arched, and ornamented with handsome stucco-work, to which the families retire about ten in the morning, where they dine, and remain until about an hour before sun-set.

In the months of June, July, and August, to avoid the excessive hot weather, every one sleeps at night on the terrace on the tops of the houses, as the subterranean apartments are at that time very hot, although they are cool in the heat of the day. The air at Bagdad is so hot in these three months, that the mutton and fowls, which are killed early in the morning, if not eaten by noon become putrid. The butchers and poulterers kill their meat twice a day, so that it has hardly time to cool before it is dressed: yet notwithstanding, this hot wind is not sickly, but the reverse, as there is not a more healthy place in any part of the world. In March last the plague, which they had been strangers to for more than sixty years, was brought to this city by a caravan from Ezroom, and raged so violently, that of near five hundred thousand inhabitants, which both sides of the city are said to have contained before the plague commenced, not one hundred thousand remained alive when it ceased, besides the fifty thousand which had fled away to avoid it, and afterwards returned again; of which number was the pasha, and every person belonging to the seraglio, which was then shut up. The pasha and his suite retired to a country palace, with spacious gardens, about three miles from the city, where forbidding all intercourse, they avoided the disease. The account seemed so surprising, that when it was observed I doubted the truth of it, I was referred to the register offices, which are two, one being kept on each side. The officers who kept the books were so civil as to shew them; by them it appeared that upwards of three hundred thousand had been carried out to be buried, who had died of the plague, in the space of little more than four months.

The officer on this side said that they could not be mistaken, as the dead were all ordered, without distinction, to be carried out of one gate only, and the number amounted to two hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-four; adding, that after the plague had ceased, and the people began to return home again, the gate through which these people had been carried out to be buried was, by order of the pasha and his divan assembled, shut up with a strong brick wall, as it now is, the occasion of which I had not learned before.

Bagdad is the cheapest place for provisions that I had ever heard of or seen. They are all good in their kind, and the price of all sorts of grain, bread, butcher's meat, and fish is regulated once in every month by the pasha and his divan (council.) In the space of five months mutton has been at two or three paras the oka, that is, from three halfpence to twopence farthing for forty-six ounces, English averdupoise weight, the Bagdad oka exceeding the Turkish four ounces; lamb at one para the oka more than mutton. Beef is not killed in the warm weather. The reason why the price increased from two to three paras in so short a time, was the

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great increase of inhabitants, as from the middle of July last year (at which time the plague had entirely ceased,) to the middle of May this year; it was computed that the increase of the inhabitants was one hundred thousand; and from the middle of May to the middle of this present month of October, it is computed that the number of inhabitants has increased in the same proportion; so that according to the computation made at those two periods, there has been as great an increase in the last five, as there was in the ten preceding months.

On inquiry I found that they made their computation by the number of empty houses which were rented by the new comers, and observing of how many the family of such persons consisted. Lodgers are a description of persons unknown among the Turks; as when once a man is married, neither father, mother, brother, nor sister, (excepting they happen to be children,) live in the same house with him. From all these circumstances I imagine that they cannot be much out in their computation. Bread in the last five months has been from one to one and a half paras per oka, exactly half the price of mutton. Here are three sorts of fish in the river, the prices of which are from one to three paras per oka, and which have not deviated in five months. For example, the largest sort are from six to twenty pounds weight, their scales and form resemble salmon, excepting their nose, which is flat, and not unlike a a swine's snout; their flesh is well tasted, but not firm; these are sold at one para the oka. The next sort, resembling nearly our grey mullet, are exceedingly good, with firm flesh; these are sold at two paras the oka. The third sort are shads, exactly the same as those in England in shape and taste, and were in high season all June, July, and most of the month of August; these were sold at three paras the oka; they sometimes weigh from four to six pounds. Besides, here are many different kinds of small fish, the prices of which are not regulated; but they are as cheap in proportion as the others.

The water of the Tigris is most excellent, so much superior to spring or well water, that the poorest person in the city will not deign to taste of either, although there are wells in the yards of most houses. At gentlemen's houses and in public khans are fountains of water continually playing, which are conducted by earthen pipes into this part of the city, from springs on a hill about five miles distant. At all these places they have well water, the Turks giving it the preference in making their ablutions, as it is clear, and the river water turbid. The river water is carried to every house in skins upon horses and asses. Some families agree at a certain sum annually, others by the load. A horse load sells from two to three paras, according to the distance from the river to the house; an ass's load for half the price. It is asserted that there are above twenty thousand asses employed in this work, and at least half as many horses.

Coffee-houses are so numerous, that it excited my curiosity to enquire if there was any method of knowing the real number. I was told nothing was more easy, as they were all registered, paying an annual sum for their licence. A friend was so kind as to go with me to the office, when I found the number then occupied to be nine hundred and fifty-five, and of those untenanted four hundred and ninety, which the officer hoped to see all opened within a year, as he expected that in that time the number of inhabitants would increase so as to equal the population before the plague; he added, that more than half the present number have been tenanted within six months. Those coffee-houses which are in the skirts of the town, and

and in all the open situations, place awnings before their houses, to allure customers to a cool retreat in summer, whilst those which are on the banks of the river, and many others, have either large yards or gardens, in which there are arbors and trees for shade. It is not uncommon to see from two to three hundred people at a time at these coffee-houses, some playing at chess, others smoking and drinking coffee, and others engaged in conversation. I am told that on the Mesopotamian side there are not three hundred coffee-houses, nor did they ever amount to four hundred, before the commencement of the plague.

Besides the Meydan, there are several large void spaces which we should call squares, although all are not really so, in two of which there is an immensely high building of stone, the only structure of that material, except the great mosque, in the town. The Jew rabbies relate a tradition, that they were temples in the time of the Persians, long before this place was conquered by the caliphs; the gates, which are folding, are more than twenty feet high and six inches thick, plated with brass on both sides, which is so very strong as to be still entire; the inside is one immense room without any division, and the largest I ever saw. I went into both of them through a wicket in the gate, and observed that they are now used as depositaries for grain. The roofs are arched, having no other support but the two walls on which they rest.—The buildings are forty-eight paces long and seventeen broad, and are the only two structures of any antiquity in the city. This city has not any suburb, nor are there any houses to be seen in the neighbourhood nearer than a mile, and those are small country residences. On the Mesopotamian side there are not any farms, as the hordes of Arabs supply all the provisions, excepting grain, which all grows on this side the river.

The storks come here about the middle of March in great abundance, and return again sometime, in July with their young, which are hatched here. They make their nests on the tops of the highest buildings, such as the columns of the mosques, notwithstanding they are covered with glazed tiles; yet, as every column has a ball and a crescent on the top, it facilitates their fastening their nests by long twigs and other materials placed on the crescent, and so let down, and secured with some glutinous substance to make them secure.

About the middle of June they begin to teach their young to fly, the parents always attending; and about the end of the month they begin to lengthen their flights, and are seen to go away in the morning early, and not return until evening; this they always perform in three or four squadrons or divisions, in a very regular manner. They continue afterwards to fly to places near the city, and are seen to alight and feed daily on the banks of the river.

About the middle of July they all combine about two hours before sunset, in three or four divisions; they then soar higher than usual, and make several circuits about the city and adjacent country; this they repeat daily, with such regularity and seeming obedience to their chief (who always is single and foremost) that it delights and surprizes every beholder.

At length the 25th day of July arrived, the day on which they took their final departure for this year.—Early in the morning they all collected and formed themselves into four divisions, and flew, or rather sailed, round the city very leisurely, and not very high, then continued some time hovering near together, as if in consultation, and about eight in the morning they flew straight away very swiftly to the north-west.

During the time of the plague, many families were entirely destroyed, in

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consequence of several villains, either separately or in partnership, taking advantage to enter and despoil such houses as were left defenceless, which caused the ruin of many of those surviving relations, whose whole dependence was on the deceased. Hence it was common to see many men and women (who heretofore had been in good circumstances) walking the streets with dejected appearances, seeking alms; they never begged, but would accost those whom they thought capable of affording them relief, with a down-cast look, and an air that pleaded more strongly than words; and at the same time presenting them with an orange, a lemon, or an apple, or something equivalent; which, if excepted, alms were given; if not, it was civilly returned.

Another sort of distressed and pitiful objects were frequently met with, some of which were merry, and others melancholy mad, occasioned by the loss of parents or children, their dearest friends, or their fortune, during the plague. I have many times seen well-disposed people bring one or two into a coffee-house, give them victuals, and afterwards sherbet and coffee. The merry would eat and drink, look round and laugh at every body the whole time, and go away laughing without speaking a word to any one. On the contrary, the melancholy, although pressed to sit down, would receive every thing with indifference, and whether they ate or drank, or refused, they never spoke, although often intreated; but would, after seeing every thing around with a silent indifference, rise and walk slowly away.

During the months of June, July, and August, there have been four officers, and twenty-seven privates of the corps of janisaries put to death, which is done by decapitation at the arsenal, and always at two hours after sun-setting. The public know nothing about it until the moment their heads are struck off, which is announced by the firing a cannon at the arsenal, if a private man; but if an officer, two cannon are fired at his death. People are not at all surprised when such things happen, it being so common; nor do any trouble themselves so far as to enquire the cause of their death.

The pasha of Bagdad's dominions reach westward in Mesopotamia upwards of three hundred miles from the city, and are confined by the eastern part of the province of Diarbeker, which is under the government of the pasha of Urfa, the capital of Diarbeker, who is appointed by the Porte. About midway between Bagdad and Diarbeker, is the city of Mosul, situate on the banks of the Tigris, and supposed to be the ancient Nineveh; that is, the ruins of Nineveh are near it; from which ruins Mosul is said to have been built. This place supplies Bagdad (and most of the dominions dependant on it, as well as the Hither Persia) with tobacco, which is carried down the Tigris on floats to Bagdad, and there resold. These floats are composed of bundles of reeds dexterously fastened together, over which is laid straw; they are buoyed up by many hundreds of goat-skins filled with air and fastened underneath. Some of them are so large as to carry one hundred tons of tobacco, that is, four hundred bales of five hundred pounds each, and upwards. I have seen such a float arrive at the banks near the custom-house, and in one hour after not the least appearance of it remaining. The bales are rolled on shore, the reeds are cut loose and tossed on the banks, then the skins are untied to let out the air, and all is removed so expeditiously, that not the least remains are to be seen in one hour after arrival. The skins are an article of trade here, and bought up immediately by the sakars, or those who carry and sell water.

The pasha's dominions eastward in Mesopotamia reach to the extreme point,

point, or corner, full five hundred miles by land from Bagdad, and near six hundred down the Tigris. The dominions on the Persian side of the Tigris reach northwards one hundred and twenty miles and upwards, to the west upwards of two hundred; in which is included Hamadan, a province of the Lower Armenia, but conquered by the Persians, and which fell into the hands of the Turks when Bagdad was taken by Amurath the Fourth.

His dominions in Persia, eastward from Bagdad, extend along the banks of the Tigris, and inland to the north about one hundred and forty miles: this account I had from the collector of the customs, who appoints sub-collectors in all the towns of Mesopotamia, as well as in that part of Persia above mentioned. The pasha's dominion on the banks of the Euphrates (besides Mesopotamia) reaches west about fifty miles beyond Annah, and and from thence eastward to about thirty miles below Helah. In every town between Annah and Helah there is a custom-house dependent on that of Bagdad, as well as in those towns thirty miles below Helah, which, from west to east, is above four hundred miles in extent. His dominions reach likewise fifty miles to the east of Bussora, a distance (along the banks of the river) of more than seven hundred miles below Helah, but not twenty inland from the river, as the Arab chiefs are there independent. Indeed the chiefs bordering on the river (quite to Bussora) may properly be called feudatory princes, as they pay a tribute to the pasha of Bagdad for his protection, but have neither Turkish garrisons nor custom-houses in their districts. The duties which are paid by vessels and goods going up or down the river belong to the Arab chiefs, both in Chaldea and Arabia.

The dominions dependent on Bagdad (both in Persia and Mesopotamia) are divided into provinces; viz. three in Persia, and four in Mesopotamia; over each of which provinces the pasha (imitating the grand signior,) appoints pashas of the second rank, or of two tails, who, in their respective governments, support the dignity of a pasha; but when they come to Bagdad, must leave their train without the city, and appear in it as private persons. It is the same in Turkey, since no pasha can enter the city of Constantinople (except privately,) if he is appointed to the rank of visier, reis essendi, tufturdar, or any other high office at the Porte, without first resigning the badge of his office as pasha, that is, the horses' tails, when he loses the name of pasha. The grand signior, as a proof of his being sovereign lord over Bagdad and its dependencies, appoints one principal officer, the aga of the janisaries, who is sent from the Porte, and received at Bagdad, and acknowledged as such: he is allowed his usual salary, and is a member of the pasha's privy council, after which, no more notice is taken of him, but he becomes a mere cypher. By virtue of his office, he ought to be governor of the arsenal; but, to prevent that, care is taken that he shall not see the inside of it. The pasha of Bagdad, in imitation of the grand signior, has every subordinate great officer (the grand visier excepted,) that the grand signior has, who are promoted or displaced at his will and pleasure. The person who may be said to be grand visier, (in power, though not by title,) is his kyah, or lieutenant-general.

It happened, during my residence at Bagdad, that one of the great officers, upon some disgust, omitted his usual attendance at the seraglio, under pretence of indisposition, (he being then ninety-five years old,) although a very strong, robust, and handsome man. This man, through his largess and bounty to those in want, had always been, and still continued to be the darling of the people; and so great was his popularity, that upon the death of the late pasha he was, by universal consent, desired to accept the dignity, which he modestly declined, on account

count of his advanced time of life, (as he was then upwards of eighty.) He was then told that they would invest his son with the dignity, if he would give his consent; he declined that honour also, judging him not to be a fit person.

The present pasha, named Hamet, had been left an orphan under the care of this good old man, and was bred up by him with the tenderness of a father: he chose to embrace a military life, and arrived in that profession to the first honours in the state, unenvied. Him, the old man recommended (in the national assembly convened for the purpose of chusing a pasha;) and such was the respect paid to his recommendation, that he was appointed about fifteen years since. The pasha was always good and humane, but latterly neglected coming to his council, shutting himself up in the ladies'-apartments, where few (except the favourite eunuchs) could get access to him: of consequence, things not going on so well as formerly, the old man became disgusted. The pasha, finding himself abandoned by his father, (for so he always called him,) complained to his favourite courtiers, who had long wished the old man dead, from his possessing more than all of them united. These wretched sycophants told the pasha, that they wondered he could not see things in the same light with themselves; but since he did not, it was their duty to acquaint him with what they had hitherto been afraid to mention, which was, that his father intended to dethrone him, and place another in his stead; and that if he had any regard for his own life, he must dispatch the old gentleman and his sons. The pasha, through fear, consented, and invited them to court: they came, and were stabbed by those courtiers, on Sept. the 17th 1774.

At about six hours distance from the city, on the other side, are the remains of the tower of Babel, or Nimrod's Tower, situated in a vast plain, which is a mere desert. On the 18th of September I hired ten armed Arabs, and a guide, and rode there in company with Major Knudson, in the East India company's service, Mr Marcad Awed, the Armenian merchant, and a Mr Utrey, a French physician.

I took my tent, provisions, and servants, and arrived about noon, when I pitched my tent near the ruins, where we staid until the 20th, during which time I employed myself in drawing four designs of them, and the other gentlemen in shooting wild pigeons; which are so very plenty, that they shot more than a hundred: they build their nests in many large holes in the building, which I suppose to have been designed to receive the timbers of the scaffolding.

The materials of the little remains of this once-famed tower are unburnt bricks, (now as hard as stone,) which in dimensions are fourteen inches by ten, and nearly five inches thick: there is not any cement between them, either of bitumen or mortar. About the distance of every four feet, from the bottom to the top, are layers of reeds, four inches thick: by digging about ten or twelves inches into one of these, I pulled out, by degrees, a handful of them, which are as firm and sound (excepting their being pressed flat,) as they were when first inserted; which the Jew rabbies at Bagdad tell me, according to a tradition of theirs, is very near four thousand and two hundred years. They all call it Nimrod's Tower, asserting, that in the memory of the oldest Jew now in Bagdad, it does not seem to have diminished. One of the rabbies who told me this, says, that he is a descendant from a family that was brought to Babylon from Jerusalem at the time of the captivity. I preserved, and brought away those reeds, as likewise a piece of one of the bricks, lying about the plain for two or three miles together, all of the same dimensions, and many of them are frequently carried to Bagdad, to build or repair old buildings.

Account of the GLASGOW *Public Library, with an Abstract of its Regulations.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

HAVING observed, with pleasure, that the Scots Magazine is always ready to insert intelligence respecting useful institutions which may be formed in our native land, I presume it will be agreeable to communicate to the public, through its medium, an account of the Glasgow Public Library.

In perusing the literary notices in several periodical publications, I have observed, that those who wished to form similar institutions have been frequently at a loss how to make a beginning, and how to frame their regulations. The following history of the rise and progress of this institution is curious, and will serve to shew how very easy it is for two or three active people to establish a library: and as the regulations have at least the merit of being on public principles, and have been found to answer the purpose remarkably well in practice, I should like to see them inserted in our valuable national Miscellany *verbatim*, and I have sent you a copy for that purpose.

This library was established in 1804. In the summer of that year, two gentlemen, when conversing on subjects of this nature, were frequently led to regret the want, in this large commercial city, of a library on public, liberal principles *, and which might be easy of access to all ranks of the community.

That measures might be taken to remedy the evil, they held several meetings with their acquaintances, but on discussing the subject of a new institution on broad principles, they found so many difficulties constantly started, that they almost despaired of being able to accomplish their purpose. At this period, (2d July,) a lucky thought occurred, which was, that two members were quite sufficient to establish a library. They could draw up regulations, pay their entry-money, and purchase books. If any others joined them it was well; if not, the institution would be useful as far as it went. This was immediately operated upon. Regulations were drawn up, and the entry was fixed at 12 s., which being paid, they purchased Paley's natural theology, and the Earl of Lauderdale's essay on public wealth; and ordered the Scots Magazine, monthly Magazine, and monthly Review. One of them became librarian, and the other held all the remaining offices. Although so many difficulties had been started when the subject was merely talked over, they found very little difficulty in obtaining subscribers to a plan already matured, and they were obtained the more readily, that they could be accommodated with books as soon as they put down their names. The entries received from new subscribers were immediately applied in the purchase of books, and this still continued to increase the value of the infant institution.

By the 10th of December the number of subscribers was thirty-four, and there were forty volumes in the library, exclusive of periodical publications. A general meeting of the subscribers was then held, and the library was instituted in form. Another meeting was held on the third day of January 1805, when office-bearers were appointed, and the library has since flourished in a very eminent degree. The following abstract

* The only libraries then in the city were a few circulating libraries, the nature of which is well known; and Stirling's library, where the price of admission was L.5. 5s.

stract will shew its progress and present state, and the insertion of it and the regulations will much oblige,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

John Meliss.

Progressive Account of the Glasgow Public Library.

1804.	Subscribers.	Vols.
July 2.	2	2
Dec. 10.	34	40
1805.		
Jan. 3.	54	53
April 1.	72	169
July 1.	126	345
Oct. 1.	145	439
1806.		
Jan. 1.	143	487
April 1.	173	745
July 1.	199	782
Oct. 1.	210	808
1807.		
Jan. 1.	240	945
April 1.	259	1086
July 1.	275	1105
Oct. 1.	289	1157
1808.		
Jan. 1.	313	1261
April 1.	317	1453
July 1.	332	1476
Oct. 1.	339	1502
1809.		
Jan. 1.	371	1650

Abstract of the Regulations of the Glasgow Public Library, instituted Dec. 10. 1804.

PREAMBLE.

To provide for the means of diffusing Literature and Knowledge, is an object of the greatest importance to society, and claims the attention of every friend to mankind.

To answer this end it is judged a matter of great utility, to establish a Public Library in the City of Glasgow, open under proper regulations, to all who may be inclined to take the benefit of it, upon paying a small sum annually, towards its maintenance and increase.

For establishing such a Library, the Subscribers have agreed upon the following articles of institution.

1.—*Unalterable.*—Each Subscriber shall pay of entry-money, Twelve Shillings, and the like sum shall be paid by all who join them at any future period.

2. Each member shall continue to pay an annual contribution of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. The first payment to commence on the first Wednesday of January next, 1805: After which, and in all time coming, those who enter betwixt the first of January and the first of April, shall pay a full year's contribution.—Those who enter betwixt the first of April and the first of October, shall pay a half year's contribution: —And those who enter betwixt the first of October and the first of January, shall be free till January. It being always understood that such payments are over and above the entry-money.

3. All the money which may be raised in virtue of this Institution shall be laid out in Books of approven merit, only, and of which a judgement will be formed by a majority of the members at each general meeting.

4. There shall be Four General Meetings held every year, viz. On the first Wednesday of January—the first Wednesday of April—the first Wednesday of July—and the first Wednesday of October. Intimation of the place and hour of meeting, to be sent to each member by the Secretary or Librarian, three days before the meetings take place. Extraordinary general meetings, upon special affairs, may at any time, be called by the Curators; or, upon a request made to them, under the hand of any twelve Subscribers, which they are obliged to comply with, within eight days after such request, and cause the same to be intimated accordingly; and the meeting cannot be held sooner than three days after the intimation.

5. The Management of this Institution shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of nine Curators, Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian; of whom four shall at all times be a quorum. The mode of election of these office-bearers shall be thus: the presiding Subscriber shall put the question, Who of the persons in the list of Subscribers shall be first Curator? and shall, in presence of the meeting, take a solemn promise from the person on whom the choice has fallen, That he shall discharge the duties of his office with fidelity.—The person so elected, being thence-

forth

forth Preses of the meeting, shall proceed to take the votes for the second, third, and so on till the ninth is chosen. The election of Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian, will be conducted in the same manner. The offices of Treasurer and Secretary may be vested in one or two persons, as the meeting may think proper; who, with the Librarian, may be continued at pleasure: But three of the Curators must go out, and three others be elected in their place annually. Such outgoings to be regulated by the order of election, of which a record will be kept, and at every succeeding election, the three who are at the head of the list will go out, and three who are newly elected will be added to the foot of the list. The first election will take place at the first general meeting;—the second, on the first Wednesday of January 1806; and every first Wednesday of January thereafter, shall be the anniversary for the general election of office-bearers.

3d January, 1806. The following addition was made to the above regulation.

When any vacancy takes place in the Curacy by death or resignation, those who are elected to fill up the vacancy shall be added to the foot of the List of Curators in the order of election.

6. The Treasurer shall have the management of the Society's funds, and the Secretary shall have the management of the minutes and correspondence. No salary shall be allowed to either, but both offices shall be purely honorary.

7. The Librarian, who will also be Under Secretary, shall have the management of the books of the Library, subject to the Rules for its government; and may, or may not have a salary, as circumstances shall direct.

8. A meeting of the Committee shall be held on the Wednesday previous to each general meeting, when the Treasurer shall lay a state of his transactions before them, for the purpose of being audited and settled, and the balance in his hands ascertained. They will then inform themselves as to the state of the Library, and make out a report thereon, to be laid before the general meeting. They will also prepare, to be laid before the general meeting, a list of such Books as they would recommend for the use of the Library. And the better to enable them to prepare this list, every member is invited to lodge with the Librarian, before the Committee meetings take place, a memorandum of such Books, not exceeding five in number, as meet his approbation.

3d January, 1806. The first Curator and Secretary shall have power to call a meeting of the Committee as often as they think necessary, of which the Secretary shall give proper notice to all the members the day before such meetings take place; and it shall be incumbent on every member to attend, or to send a written excuse to the satisfaction of the meeting, under the penalty of Two Shillings and Sixpence. But if any member neglect to attend, or to send an excuse for two meetings running, such negligence shall not only subject him to two fines of Two Shillings and Sixpence each, but shall also be considered as a resignation of office; in consequence of which, the Subscribers shall, at the next general meeting, elect another in his place.

9. At each quarterly general meeting, a Report of the proceedings of the Committee shall be laid before the members for their approbation. The foregoing list of Books shall also be laid before them, from which they shall make a selection, with any additions they may judge proper, and give orders to the Treasurer which to purchase accordingly:—But it is declared, that no purchase can at any time be made, to a greater extent, than the funds in hand are sufficient to pay.

10.—*Unalterable.*—The said Library, with all its increase, being the property of the Subscribers, is by them consigned over to the Public, and conveyed in Trust, for the purposes of the Institution, to the persons holding the following offices:—The Peers of Parliament, whose ordinary place of family residence is in the county of Lanark—The Member of Parliament for the county of Lanark—The Member of Parliament for the district of boroughs of which Glasgow is one—The Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Deacon Convener of the Trades of the City of Glasgow—The Principal of the College of Glasgow—The Moderator for the time of the Presbytery of Glasgow—The Sheriff-Depute of the county of Lanark, and his Substitute—The Sheriff Clerk of the county

county of Lanark—The Dean of the Faculty of Procurators in the City of Glasgow—The Town Clerk of the City of Glasgow—and the Preses of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow.

In the Name of these Trustees, all actions, or suits at law, shall be instituted, or defended; and when called upon by the Committee, or a third at least of the Subscribers, they may examine and rectify any abuses which may at any time take place, contrary to these Articles.

11. Such as wish at any time to become members of this Institution, shall pay the entry-money, and annual contribution, in terms of these Articles, to the Treasurer, who will give a receipt for it. Upon producing this receipt to the Librarian, he is empowered to add his name to the list of Subscribers, and admit him a member accordingly.

12. The right of a Subscriber to the use of the Library cannot be transferred to any other person or persons.

3d Jan. 1806. The preceding regulation was altered thus: The right of a Subscriber to the use of the Library may be transferred to any other person, on such Subscriber sending a letter to that effect to the Secretary; and the person to whom the transfer is made shall be admitted a member on subscribing the Regulations, and paying Two Shillings and Sixpence in name of entry-money.

13. Such as, by declining to pay the annual contribution, have forfeited their privilege to the use of the Library, may be again admitted, upon either paying up their arrears, or paying the entry-money anew. Declaring, however, that such members as are under the necessity of leaving the place, shall not thereby lose their privilege, but shall, on their return, be free to the use of the Library, on paying the yearly contributions, in terms of these Articles.

14. Should any person, who has been a member for five years, become unable to pay the annual contributions, he will be entitled to the use of the Library gratis.—The Managers for the time will be judges of such claims.

15.—*Unalterable.* The whole Subscribers shall form one Society, to be called by the name of The Subscribers for the use of the Glasgow Public Library, instituted in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four.—They shall also compose the general meetings, where each Subscriber shall have a voice: but where no attempt shall be made to change any thing in the constitution of the Library, which, by these Articles, is declared to be unalterable. Of these general meetings the first Curator shall always be Preses:—in his absence, the next Curator, and so on to the last:—in the absence of all the Curators, the Treasurer:—or in his absence, the first Subscriber on the list who is present. The Curators shall cause a list of the Subscribers to be made up eight days previous to each general meeting: this list shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and signed by the Secretary, which book shall be produced at every general meeting.

16.—*Unalterable.*—The sole property of the Library, consigned over to the Public, shall remain vested in the Trustees, under the settled Management, and for the declared purposes of the Institution.

17. Should any of the persons who are nominated Trustees become Subscribers for the privilege of the use of the Library, they shall be requested again to subscribe in the Testing Clause of this Instrument, in the special character of Trustees, by the name of the office, character, and capacity, under which they are so nominated; and their subscription is to be accounted valid also for such of the Trustees as do not actually subscribe, provided they have authority to that effect.

18. A majority of two-thirds of the Subscribers may, at any future period, apply to the Crown for a Charter of Incorporation, or to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Glasgow, for a Seal of Cause to the same effect; having these Articles inserted as the basis of incorporation, and vesting in the Subscribers so incorporated, in place of the Trustees, the property of the Library, reserving, however, to the Trustees, all the authority hereby given them as Guardians of the Library.

RULES FOR THE LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian shall keep the key of the Library, and have the custody of the Books, for which he shall be accountable. When he enters on his charge,

charge, he shall receive an exact Catalogue of the Books, subscribed by the Treasurer and five of the Curators, which shall lie in the Library;—and a copy of this Catalogue, subscribed by the Librarian, with an acknowledgement of his having received the Books therein, shall be lodged with the Treasurer.

2. Each Subscriber shall be entitled to receive from the Librarian, and have in his possession at one time, only one volume of folio, or of quarto; or two volumes of any one Book in octavo and under; but when any book consists of one volume, he shall be entitled to have that volume only.

3. Books in folio may be kept out of the Library six weeks at a time—in quarto four weeks—in octavo and under, two weeks. A single Number of any Book, Review, or Magazine, four days only.

4. If any Subscriber detain a Book beyond the time specified, he must pay a fine of threepence for every week the book is so detained, and for a less time in proportion; and he can have no other book from the library till the former be returned, and the fine paid.

5. If any Subscriber shall lend or suffer to be lent out of his house or family, any Book or Pamphlet belonging to the Library, he shall forfeit Two Shillings and Sixpence for the first offence—Five Shillings for the second—and if guilty of a third, he shall forfeit all right to the Library.

6. If a Subscriber lose a Book, he must pay the value of it; or if a volume of a set be lost, that set must be taken and paid for. If any Book be injured beyond what may be reasonably allowed for the using, it must be laid before the Committee for their determination, and the injury be paid for to their satisfaction.

7. The Librarian must take a receipt, in a Book to be kept for the purpose, for every book lent out; but should it be inconvenient for any subscriber to attend in person, for the purpose of granting such receipt, he must send a line to the Librarian, who will, in that case, be authorized to subscribe for him.

8. The Librarian must lend out the Books to the Subscribers in the order of their application. A Subscriber, after keeping a Book the time specified, may take it out anew, provided no other Subscriber has applied for it in the interim.

There are only three libraries in Scotland, so far as I have learned, which have been made public property, by a conveyance to trustees: viz. one at Perth, established about thirty years ago; the one at Glasgow, of which this is an account; and one recently established at Leith. Their utility is so highly obvious, that it is devoutly to be wished similar institutions were established in every town, and in every parish of Scotland. *J. M.*

Letters to the Editor, occasioned by SIR JOHN CARR'S CALEDONIAN SKETCHES.

LETTER I. — *Introduction.* — LOCH NESS.

SIR,

IN the Caledonian Sketches by SIR JOHN CARR, just published, that renowned tourist seems to have been at great pains to conciliate the natives of Scotland. This he has attempted, not only *directly* by the most flattering encomiums, and testimonies to their courage, their learning, and their hospitality; but *obliquely*, (if I mistake not,) by a curious stratagem, and one scarcely very creditable to the literary character. Knowing that the name of Dr Samuel Johnson is not the most grateful in the world to truly Scottish ears, and probably supposing that the antipathy to it is much greater than it really is, he has thought fit to introduce the great lexicographer on numberless occasions—from the time that he enters the Debateable Land till he leaves Scotland,—sometimes even forcing him in by the shoulders; and, on most occasions, he seems to have introduced him for no other purpose than to decry him, and to hold him up to ridicule and contempt. As I do not recollect of Sir John Carr having previously manifested

ed such hostility to this illustrious Englishman, I hope I may be excused for saying, that I can figure no other motive for so hazardous an attack, but a wish to gratify his supposed anti-Johnsonian readers, and perhaps to propitiate the Censors of the North. No device could be more shallow. Even in Scotland, Johnson's pre-eminence as a moralist is fully admitted; and his learning and taste are admired; while his bigotry and superstition are pitied and forgiven, at least by all those who are likely to peruse the Caledonian Sketches, in the form of an elegant 4to, price two guineas in boards.

But even supposing Sir John Carr to be free from the imputation now hinted at, it must be evident to every reader of his Sketches, that he is extremely willing to have this work compared with the Journey to the Western Islands; and that he has sedulously employed himself, in the course of his tour, in endeavouring to find out the Doctor's errors, and that he exults in correcting them. Whatever had been his motives, the public would have been obliged to him for taking this trouble, provided only he had shewn himself qualified for the undertaking. How very unfit he is, shall shortly appear.

Although Dr Johnson was undoubtedly a man of a most capacious mind, —" a very *dungeon* of learning *,"— yet, in one interesting department of literature, it is well known he was wofully deficient: I mean physical science in general. His journey abounds with examples. Speaking of Loch Ness never freezing, he says: " If it be true that this lake never freezes, it is either sheltered by its high banks from the cold blasts, and exposed only to those winds which have more power to agitate than congeal; or it is kept in perpetual motion by the rush of streams from the rocks that inclose it. Its profundity, though it should be such as is represented, can have little part in this exemption; for though deep wells are not frozen, because their water is secluded from the external air, yet, where a wide surface is exposed to the full influence of a freezing atmosphere, I know not why the depth should keep it open. Natural philosophy is now one of the favourite studies of the Scottish nation, and Lough Ness well deserves to be diligently examined †."

Nothing, it must be allowed, can be more unphilosophical than the Doctor's arguments just quoted. He proclaims his unacquaintance with hydrostatics and chemistry. It can scarcely be necessary to remind any reader, why *depth* should retard freezing;—that, during frost, the particles of the water come to the surface in succession, the lighter and warmer ascending, and the colder and heavier descending, till the whole mass of water attain an equal temperature. If the depth of a lake be very great, it must evidently require many weeks, perhaps months, to accomplish this equalization of temperature; and, till then, its surface will not be frozen over.

Without stating any objection to the Doctor's opinion, however, (altho' he thus had a fair opportunity, if he knew when to embrace it,) Sir John Carr favours us with a new view of the non-freezing quality of Loch Ness, stimulated, no doubt, by the remark of Dr Johnson, that " it well " deserves to be diligently examined."

" It is a matter of curious observation, (says the Knight,) that the river Ness, like the lake from which it issues,

* *A dungeon of learning!*—a fine and perfectly new expression for profundity of lore, for the knowledge of which the literary world is indebted to Sir John Carr.

† 8vo edition, 1775, p. 63.

issues, never feezes, owing, as it is supposed, to its being *strongly impregnated with sulphur*, and that, in the winter, if horses are led into it, with icicles hanging round their fetlocks, produced by other waters, they will speedily dissolve *."

It may be thought that Sir John Carr has been cautious in only saying, that such a thing is *supposed*; but if he did not join in the supposition, he should explicitly have objected to it: mere silence implies an acquiescence in the doctrine; but when it is considered, that this supposition is introduced by way of clearing up a difficulty stated by Dr Johnson, the promulgation of it seems to argue even a zeal for the doctrine.

It is to be regretted that Sir John Carr has not explained what he means by the water being "strongly impregnated with sulphur." No *native sulphur* has ever been discovered about Loch Ness, or the river that flows from it, or even in Great Britain. Sir John Carr himself tells us, (p. 370,) that the "bottom of the lake is soft "mud, of a dark brownish colour." At any rate, it does not appear on what principle he assumes that water strongly impregnated with sulphur, (supposing sulphur, properly so called, to be soluble in water, which it is not) is capable of maintaining its fluidity when the mercury in the thermometer falls 20 degrees below the freezing point, as it almost every winter does at Inverness.

He may mean *sulphurous acid*: but waters impregnated with this acid are very rare; they have hitherto been deemed of volcanic origin only; and indeed they could not fail to be at once distinguished by the smell.

Again, he may mean "sulphurated hydrogenous gas," (which he speaks of in another place, p. 57.:) but in this case also, the smell would infallibly indicate the quality, and a white sediment would be seen incrusting the rocks on the margin of the lake. The waters of Loch Ness, however, have nothing of the hepatic smell, nor is any crust of sulphur to be observed on its borders.

Lastly, he may mean that the water is strongly impregnated with *sulphuric acid*; but this could only be through the medium of sulphate of soda, or sulphate of lime; and I have never understood that the water of the Ness was remarkable either for being *hard* or *saline*: on the contrary, it has no discernible taste, and it is so far from being *hard*, that it is employed for the washing of clothes, by almost all the families of Inverness, and *breaks* soap remarkably well.

While I must despair, therefore, of arriving at Sir John's meaning when he says that the water is "strongly impregnated with sulphur," I can positively assure him, that the non-freezing cannot be ascribed to this sulphureous impregnation, whatever be its mysterious nature. This may be proved by a very simple experiment. Let a pitcher of water be taken from the lake or the river, in the time of frost, and it will congeal as quickly as any other water. During the late intense colds the inhabitants of Inverness witnessed daily confutations of Sir John's sulphur theory. When their fountains were locked up by the frost, they of course repaired to the river Ness for water; but so far was this water from not freezing at all, that they could scarcely get it carried home in a liquid state!

I may here remark, that Sir John Pringle (who, when a young man, had been stationed for some time at Fort Augustus) has, in his celebrated Treatise on the Diseases of the Army, incidentally mentioned Loch Ness; and has, in a more philosophical style than Dr Johnson or Sir John Carr, ascribed its not freezing to its *great depth* alone. The lake is so very deep, that it had always been considered as up-

* Caledonian Sketches, p. 380.

unfathomable till Sir John Pringle sounded it, and found it to be from 600 to 700 feet. These soundings have lately been verified by the engineers who surveyed the track of the Caledonian Canal.

I conclude, therefore, that the true and the only calorific principle in Loch Ness, is to be found in its great depth, as long ago suggested by Sir John Pringle. I am, &c.

Feb. 18. 1809. *Scotus juvenilis.*

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

AT the meeting of this Society, on 11th February, Professor Jameson read a short account of the oryctognostic characters and geognostic relations of the mineral named Cryolite, from West Greenland.

Mr P. Neill read a description of a rare species of whale, stranded near Alloa, in the Frith of Forth, in the end of October last. It measured 43 feet in length; had a small dorsal fin, very low down the back; longitudinal folds in the skin of the thorax, parallel in front, but rather diverging behind; short whale bones (*fanons*) in the upper jaw; the under jaw somewhat wider, and a very little longer than the upper; both jaws acuminated, (at least, considering the bulk of the body, they might be so described,) the under jaw ending in a sharp point, proceeding from a twisted bony ridge on the lower side. From these characters, he considered it as evident, that it was the *Balænoptera acuto-rostrata* of La Cepede, and that that author had fallen into a mistake, in saying, that this species never attains a greater length than 8 or 9 metres, or from 26 to 29 feet.

At the same meeting, the Secretary laid before the Society several interesting communications.—1. Copies of the affidavits made before the Justices of the Peace at Kirkwall, by Messrs Peace, Sherar, Fotheringham, and Folsetter, who saw and examined the Great Sea Snake, (*Halsydrus Pontoppidani,*) cast ashore in Stronsa in Oct. last; with remarks illustrative of some obscure and apparently contradictory passages in the different depositions. 2. An account of the discovery of a living animal resembling a toad, imbedded in a stratum of clay, (in a cavity suited to its size, and which retained its shape,) at the depth of fifty seven fathoms, in the coal-formation at Govan; communicated by Mr Dixon of Govan-hill. 3. An instance of remarkable intrepidity displayed by an old male and female otter (at the river Dart, near Totness in Devonshire) in defending their young, although the otter is generally accounted a very timid animal; communicated by J. Laskey, Esq. of Crediton.

At this meeting also, Mr Laskey, (who is at present with his regiment, stationed at Port Seton Barracks, East Lothian, and who is well known in the scientific world as an eminent conchologist,) presented to the Society an ample and very valuable collection of the native shells of Great Britain, arranged and named by himself;—an acquisition which must afford great facilities to those members who may incline to pursue the investigation of Scottish conchology.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A Species of wasp which builds its nests in trees has lately been observed in different parts of this country, and was frequently met with during the last summer in different parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It appears to be a new introduction, and is supposed to have been brought across the

the Atlantic into some of the ports on the western shore of the island, and is gradually spreading itself through the country. The trees on which the nests have been most frequently observed, are the gooseberry and currant, and an instance of it has been met with on the common elder, to which insects in general are averse. This species is smaller than the common wasp, but it is much less voracious, and less easily irritated.

Sir W. Clarges, Bart. has constructed a life boat on an improved principle, the leading features of which are, that she will not upset, sink, or be water-logged; that she affords cabin room, and is like a man of war's launch, well built for rowing, the oars not on a curve, but nearly in a right line and low to the water, of which she draws little. The description of this boat is as follows:—her length is thirty feet, her breadth ten, her depth three feet six inches. The space between her timbers is fitted up with pine wood; this is done with a view to prevent the water lodging there: the pine wood is well caulked and paid; she is buoyed up by eight metal cases, four on each side; these are water tight, and independent of each other. They will serve to buoy up six tons, but all the buoyant parts of the boat, taken collectively, will buoy up ten tons. The cases are securely decked over, and boarded at the sides with pine; there is a scuttle to each case, to put goods in; the edges are lined with baize; and over each scuttle, in the case, is one of wood of a larger size, the margin of which is lined in the same manner to exclude the water: between the cases are Norwegian balks, bolted to the bottom, fastened to each other by iron clamps, and decked over. The depth of her keel is nine inches below the garboard streak, the dead rising is four inches; her keel is narrow at the under part, and wide above for the purpose of giving the timber a good bed, which will support the bolts, in case a necessity should arise to encounter sand-banks. In sailing over a bar, or in places where the water is shallow, the rudder will with ease draw up even with the keel, and when in deep water, it will let down easily, and with equal facility, a foot below it, in consequence of which advantage the boat is found to steer remarkably well.—The forecastle of the boat forms a cabin ten feet wide, six feet long, and four feet deep, into which women, children, and disabled persons may be put; it is amply supplied with air, by means of two copper ventilators; it is furnished besides with two grapnels, very proper to be thrown out on board a wreck, to ride by; the grapnel ropes will assist the sufferers to remove and escape from the wreck to the boat.—She is likewise equipped with masts and sails, and is as manageable with them as any boat of her dimensions can possibly be: in a tempest, however, she must be dismasted and rowed by fourteen men, with oars sixteen feet long, double banked; the men are all fastened to the thwarts by ropes, and cannot be washed from their seats. In his observations on this boat, Sir William says, "having stated the leading features of my boat, I need not dwell on a few secondary points, which, however, it would be improper not to mention: these are, her being provided with small ropes or lines fastened to hooks on the gunwale, and each having a piece of cork painted red at the extremity: intended not only for persons who fall overboard, or swim from a wreck, to see and catch hold of, but to tow those for whom there may not be room in the boat; and her having a very powerful rudder. The copper cases, tho' affording additional security to those who chuse to be at the expence, are no more a necessary point of my plan, than coppering her bottom. The wood work alone, if well executed and properly attended to, may be kept

kept quite air-tight. If the assistance of cork were to be called in, it appears to me that it might be better applied than in the other boats, by filling the cases with cork jackets, to take to a crowded wreck; in going off to which the cases would not be wanted for any other purpose, and the jackets would not be an incumbrance. Every one must be aware of the importance of the side cabins or cases, for stowing valuable goods, from a richly laden vessel. A boat of this kind, but somewhat smaller dimensions, would be exceedingly useful to ships on voyages of discovery; and indeed to any large vessels; as it would not only answer for wooding and watering, but is peculiarly adapted for excursions up rivers or small inlets of the sea, or exploring clusters of islands. As a pleasure boat, she answers extremely well; and with respect to her safety, I can say that I have sailed in her from Brighton, round the Cornish coast to Conway, in North Wales, without any accident, though we experienced some very dreadful weather on the voyage."

To the various instances of spontaneous combustion, which are probably much more numerous than could be supposed, is to be added the following: The ship Albion, Capt. James Robertson, was burned in December 1807, at Whampoa in China, under these circumstances:—On the morning of the 4th, the company's treasure left Canton, and Capt. Robertson proceeded down the river with a quantity of money belonging to the owners, but did not reach the ship till about six in the evening. In going over the gangway, he observed to the officers employed in receiving the treasure, of which upwards of a million and a half of dollars had been taken on board, that there was a strong smell of fire. He went below, to discover if possible whence it proceeded, and finding the people at work in the main hatchway, inquired whether they perceived any smell of fire, to which they replied in the negative. The captain then went to the fore hatchway, uncovered it, and removed the hatches, when the flame burst forth with great fury as high as the main stay. He ordered the hatches to be put on again, and used every endeavour to extinguish the flames, but without effect. At 3 A.M. on the 5th, the ebb tide having made, she went over on her broad-side. The decks by this time were so much heated, as to oblige the people to quit her. At four P.M. she was completely burned to the water's edge. Such was the fury of the flames, that the treasure between decks was run into masses of from two to ten thousand dollars weight. Suspicion of misconduct or carlessness at first fell upon the people; but it was afterwards ascertained that the loss of the Albion was occasioned by some paper umbrellas, received on board as cargo, packed up, but not thoroughly dry, having spontaneously caught fire in the hold.

Scottish Review.

Caledonia; or an Account, Historical and Topographic, of North Britain. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. & S.A. Vol. I.

(*Concluded from Oct. last, p.* 764.)

WE cannot observe, without some consternation, that although we have now devoted two articles to the consideration of Mr Chalmers's work, yet so long have we been detained by the importance and variety of its contents, that we have scarcely completed half the volume. We must therefore endeavour to quicken our pace, in order to complete this before the appearance of the second volume, which we understand may be shortly expected.

In the next chapter Mr Chalmers treats of an interesting subject; the introduction of Christianity into Scotland.

land. There is reason to believe, that the parts of North Britain which were not subjected to the Roman power, received some rays of its light so early as the third century. The conversion of romanized Scotland, or Valentia, was first undertaken by St Ninian, at the beginning of the fifth century.—This venerable person was born in this country: he received his ecclesiastical education abroad, and, on his return, undertook the conversion of his native country. He appears to have been held in considerable honour, and even raised to the dignity of Bishop of Valentia. Although the progress of conversion was retarded by wars and disturbances, yet he had many successors who gradually diffused the light of the Gospel. These holy men seem to have been subjected to severe privations, and to have had little to support them in their task, besides the consciousness of well-doing. They were often obliged, by the turbulence and indocility of their flocks, to seek shelter in caves, many of which, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, derive their names from the residence of some celebrated saint. Hence the epithet Kil, or Cil, which, in the British and Irish languages, signifies cave, is attached to so many names of parishes. A cave near Glasserton, in Wigtonshire, afforded a retreat to the worthy Ninian. At St Andrews, the residence of St Rule and of St Andrew, several such caves are found, one of which is evidently artificial. The fame of all former apostles, however, was eclipsed by that of Columba, an Irish ecclesiastic, who came over about the beginning of the fifth century, and established a convent in the island of Hy, afterwards Iona. He undertook also, and accomplished, the arduous task of converting the northern Picts. The religion which he and his followers propagated seems to have been on the primitive model. At the beginning of the eighth century they were converted by the Northumbrians, to the rites of the Romish church.

In the year 893, begins the third period of Mr Chalmers, which he entitles, the Scottish period. The Picts, distracted by a long period of civil wars, were more and more weakened, while the Scots continually gained ground, till at length Kenneth effected their complete subjugation, and united the whole kingdom under the Scottish dominion. After this, the name of Scotland was gradually extended over the whole of the united territory. This ruling people gradually wrested Cumberland and Galloway from the British, and from another tribe of Irish settlers; the Orkneys and Hebrides from the Scandinavians; Lothian and Berwickshire from the Northumbrians or Saxons. Of the steps by which these conquests were effected, and the state of these different districts, Mr C. gives a detailed and satisfactory account.

Mr Chalmers then proceeds to collect, with great industry, the slender details of the civil history during this age. He adheres in general, to the order of succession given in Innes's Critical Essay, with, however, a few slight variations. The following account of the history of Macbeth will probably interest our readers, who may thus compare the splendid fictions of the poet with the solid matter of fact, elaborated by the antiquary.

MACBETH,

Immediately, seized "the barren sceptre," in his firmer gripe. About the lineage and station, of this celebrated personage, whose misdeeds have been dramatized, writers have written variously, as their purposes were either narrative, or dramatic. The fabulous Boece was the first, who said, that Macbeth's father was thane of Angus, and married Doada, the second daughter of Malcolm II. Buchanan, without inquiry, adopted the fables of Boece. Holinshed followed Boece, as to the station of Macbeth; and Shakespeare repeated

peated the echoes of Holinshed. The more veracious Wyntown, calls Macbeth, the thane of *Crumbachty*, which is the Gaelic name of Cromarty: And in the well known story of the weird sisters, the chronicler makes the first witch hail Macbeth, thane of Crumbachty; the second, thane of Moray; and the third hails him king. These intimations lead directly up to the several fictions of Boece, Holinshed, and Shakespeare. Macbeth was, by birth, the thane of Ross, by marriage with the Lady Gruoch, the thane of Moray, and, by his crimes, the king of Scots. Finley, as we may learn from Torfæus, was maormor, or, as the Norwegian historian calls him, *jarl* of Ross, who, at the commencement of the eleventh century, carried on a vigorous war, in defence of his country, against the incursions of that powerful vikingr, Sigurd, the earl of Orkney, and Caithness. With his dominions, the district of Finley was contiguous, while the country of Angus lay, southward, at a great distance. Finley lost his life, about the year 1020, in some hostile conflict with Malcom II. This fact alone evinces, that Finley would scarcely have fought with his wife's father, if he had been the husband of Doada. The Lady Gruoch, when driven from her castle, by the cruel fate of her husband, the maormor of Moray, naturally fled, with her infant son, Lulach, into the neighbouring country of Ross, which was then ruled by Macbeth, who married her, during the reign of Duncan. We have now seen distinctly, that Macbeth was maormor of Ross, the son of Finlegh, and the grandson of Rory, or Roderick; and that he was the husband of Gruoch, who was the daughter of Boedhe, and the grand-daughter of Kenneth IV. Macbeth thus united in himself all the power, which was possessed by the partizans of Kenneth IV., all the influence of the Lady Gruoch, and of her son Lulach, together with the authority of maormor of Ross, but not of Angus. With all these powers, in superaddition to his own character, for address and vigour, Macbeth became superior to Duncan, and the partizans of his family. Macbeth had to avenge the wrongs of his wife; and to resent, for himself, the death of his father. The superiority of Macbeth, and the weakness of Duncan, were felt, when the unhappy king expiated the crimes of his fathers, by "his most sacrilegious murder." And, Macbeth hastily marched to Scone, where he was inaugurated, as the king of Scots, supported by the clans of Moray and Ross, and applauded by the shouts of the partizans of Kenneth IV. If Macbeth had been, in fact, as fiction has supposed, the son of the second daughter of Malcolm, his title to the throne would have been preferable to the right of Duncan's son, according to the Scottish constitution, from the earliest epoch of the monarchy. Whatever defect there may have been, in his title, to the sullied sceptre of his unhappy predecessor, he seems to have been studious to supply, by a vigorous, and beneficent, administration. He even practised the hospitality, which gives shelter to the fugitive. During his reign, plenty is said to have abounded; justice was administered; the chieftains, who would have raised disturbances, were either overawed by his power, or repressed by his valour. Yet, injury busied herself, in plotting vengeance. Crinan, the abbot of Dunkeld, who, as the father of Duncan, and the grandfather of his sons, must have been now well-stricken in years, put himself at the head of the friends of Duncan, and made a gallant, but unsuccessful attempt, to restore them to their rights. Yet, the odious crime, by which Macbeth acquired his authority, seems to have haunted his most prosperous moments. He tried, by distributing money at Rome, by largesses to the clergy, and by charity to the poor, to obtain relief from "the affliction of those terrible dreams, that did shake him nightly." Macbeth, and the Lady Gruoch, his wife, gave the lands of Kirkness, and also the manor of Bolgy, to the culdees of Lochleven. Yet, the friendship of the pope, and the support of the clergy, did not ensure Macbeth a quiet reign. His rigour increased with his sense of insecurity. The injuries of Macduff, the Maormor of Fife, constantly prompted the son of Duncan to attempt the redress of all their wrongs. With the approbation, perhaps, by the command, of Edward, the Confessor, Siward, the potent earl of Northumberland, and the relation of Malcolm, conducted a numerous army into Scotland, during the year 1054. The Northumbrians, led by Siward, and his

his son, Osbert, penetrated, probably, to Dunsinnan. In this vicinity, they were confronted by Macbeth, when a furious conflict ensued. The numbers of the slain evince the length of the battle, and the bravery of the combatants. Osbert was slain: Yet, Macbeth, after all his efforts of valour, and vigour of conduct, was overcome. He retired into the North, where he had numerous friends, and where he might find many fastnesses. Siward returned into Northumberland, and died, at York, in 1055.—Meantime, Macbeth continued his bloody contest with Malcolm. And, this uncommon character was, at length, slain, at Lumphanan, on the 5th of December 1056, by the injured hand of Macduff.

P. 406.

Of the real fate of Lady Macbeth, history, tradition, and fable, are silent.—Shakespeare, indeed, informs us, that "the fiend-like queen, by self and vio-"lent hands, took off her life, as 'tis "thought." Tradition, with remains, seem to evince, that a son of Macbeth fell, with his father, in the same engagement; and was favoured, with a similar memorial. The name of Macbeth was long popular in Scotland. The Scottish people saw, with indignant eyes, foreign mercenaries interpose, in their domestic affairs. Men of great consequence considered themselves as dignified, by the name of "this dead butcher." Whatever asperity of reproach, the poet indulged, to gratify the populace of the theatre, the plenty of the reign of Macbeth, his justice, his vigour, his hospitality, were long remembered in Scotland. As a legislator, perhaps, he is entitled to less praise; as Macbeth's laws, which are detailed by Boece, are obvious forgeries, though they be admitted into the *Concilia Britanniæ*.

P. 412.

Having thus traced all that can now be collected relative to the civil history of this period, Mr C. proceeds to take an elaborate and curious survey of its religion, laws, government, manners and learning. Throughout the whole he contends, that every thing is Celtic, not Saxon; the Brehon law was still the law of the land, and what is now called the common law had no existence, but has been subsequently imported. Neither was the government feudal. The country was divided indeed into a number of small districts, ruled by powerful and almost independent chiefs: but these neither paid to the Sovereign the same forms of allegiance, nor were bound to each other by the same ties, as in feudal governments. They were unacquainted too with those national assemblies, which were familiar to the other kingdoms of Europe.

Under the head of Manners, Mr C. states that the Scots, during this period, were strangers to the use of coined money; that cattle were their only medium of exchange, and that all their fines were imposed in cattle. He gives some curious particulars relating to the war cries used in this period. He says,

Among the people of North-Britain, the *war-cry* was called sometimes the Slughorn, and often the Slagan; yet generally the name of the place, where the clan were to meet, on the approach of danger, was the word of alarm. The chief of the Mackenzies had, for his *Slughorn*, *Tulloch ard*, or the high hill.—The chief of the numerous clan of the Grants had, for his war-cry, *Craig-elachie*, or rock of alarm. The chief of the Macphersons had *Craig-ubhe*, or the black rock, for his Slughorn. The chief of the Macdonalds had, for his Slughorn, *Craig-an Fhithich*, the rock of the raven. The chief of the Macfarlanes had, for his Slughorn, *Loch Sloy*, a place, in the district of Arrochar, at the head of Loch-Lomond. The chief of the Macgregors had, for his Slughorn *Ard Challich*. The chief of the Buchanans had, for his Slughorn, *Clareinch*, an islet in Loch-Lomond, where he anciently resided. Mercer of Aldie had, for his Slughorn, *The Grit-pool*. During the progress of manners, districts appear to have acquired the war cry, as well as the chieftains. The war-cry of Braemar, in Aberdeenshire, is *Cairn-na-cuimhne*, the cairn of remembrance. Even now, after so many customs have been buried in oblivion, if this cry be raised, within that district, in any fair, or assembly of people, all the men collect, for the purpose of protecting the injured individuals. The district of Glenlivet has, also, for its war-cry, *Bochail*,

chail, the name of a well-known hill, in this vicinity. If this cry be raised, even at this day, in any of the neighbouring markets, the men assemble; and a tumult ensues. After the revolutions of a thousand ages, such are the singular remains of ancient manners, when government was feeble and the law was unheard. P. 461.

Stones of memorial form another interesting object.

The sculptured stones of North-Britain may be divided into three classes: 1. Religious monuments; 2. Monuments of Events; and, 3. Funereal Monuments. Of the first class are the upright stones, which stand, in a cultivated field, near Cargil; and whereon are carved the moon and stars. Of the stones of memorial, the most remarkable is the sculptured pillar, near Forres, which tradition refers to the expulsion of the Danes, by Malcolm II. Of the same kind, are the hieroglyphical obelisks, at Aberlemno, which tradition supposes to be memorials of the Danish defeats. An obelisk, at Kirkden, in Forfarshire, is also said, by tradition, to perpetuate the disgrace of the Danes, from the vigour of Malcolm II. A standing stone, on the glebe of Mortlach, in Banffshire, is the traditional memorial of the overthrow of the Danes, by their frequent conqueror Malcolm II. An hieroglyphical column, which stands conspicuous on the moor of Rhynie, in Aberdeenshire, is the lasting evidence of a conflict with the odious Danes. *MacDuff's Cross*, which once stood, near Newburgh, in Fife, is a sort of memorial of the defeat of Macbeth, which, as it marked the restoration of an exiled king, conferred peculiar privileges on the race of MacDuff, whose valour contributed to that event. Of the third class, relating to funereal monuments, the carved stones, in Meigle Church-yard, are memorable, for their connection with the renowned Arthur, and his unfaithful *Venora*. In this vicinity, at Glamis, there is a sculptured obelisk, which is called, by the popular voice, king *Malcolm's Grave Stone*. And, the supposed assassination of Malcolm II. is also perpetuated by another hieroglyphical stone, which stands within the inclosures of Glamis. In Ross, in Sutherland, and in Caithness, there are several funereal stones, which tradition uniformly refers to the Danes. But, the absence of Rhunic inscriptions seem to refer them to a different people, and a later age. There seems, however, to be a true Danish monument, in the churchyard of Ruthwell, Dumfries-shire: when it was entire, it appears to have been, about eighteen feet high, without its pedestal, and to have been sculptured, on each of its four sides, with foliage and birds, and marine animals; and inscribed with *Runic letters*. And this curious pillar, which seems to be the only Runic remain, in North Britain, may possibly have been erected, by some of the followers of Halfden, the Dane; and was certainly ordered, by the general assembly of the Kirk, in 1644, to be thrown down, as an object of idolatry to the vulgar. P. 465.

A still more remarkable species of antiquity consists in the terraces which are found in various parts of the kingdom, and particularly abound in Peebles-shire. They appear evidently to have been constructed for purposes of amusement. The meadow fronting a remarkable one near Markinch in Fifeshire, goes still by the name of the *Play-field*. But, says Mr C.,

The grandest terraces, in North Britain, are those of Glenroy: three parallel rows of terraces, or wide roads, run, for seven, or eight miles, along each side of this valley, which is narrow, with high mountains, on both sides of it. These terraces are, undoubtedly, singular monuments of the labour, skill, and perseverance of the people, who made them. Taken in their whole extent, these terraces are at least forty-eight miles long; each terrace being near seventy feet broad, which are cut out of the curving sides of the glen. There are also similar terraces, in the neighbouring valleys of Glen Spean, and Glen Gluy. The tradition of the country attributes those vast works to the accommodation of hunting. When we recollect the huntings of the Earls of Athol, during the days of Mary Stuart, we may easily conceive what must have been the huntings of the Scotish kings, in Glenroy, during earlier times, when a whole nation was collected by a common passion. P. 470.

With

With regard to the vitrified forts, which, from their recent discovery, have drawn considerable attention, Mr C. conceives them to be evident, by the remains of hill forts erected by the Britons, both in Britain and Ireland. With regard to the vitrification, opinions have been various.—Some have ascribed them to a volcanic origin; while others, which seems a very strange idea, have imagined, that they were vitrified designedly, and in their first formation. The most reasonable opinion seems to be, that they were originally like other forts; and that the action of fire, to which they might frequently be exposed by war or accident, upon a species of very fusible stone common in Scotland, has given occasion to the vitrifying process.

The fourth treats of what is called the Scoto-Saxon period, when, from the influx of new settlers into Scotland, the low country became almost entirely Saxon. The most prominent cause of this migration seems to have been the Norman Conquest, which drove multitudes of the Anglo-Saxon nobles and vassals to seek shelter in Scotland. They, as well as other strangers, met with a welcome reception. Scotland, at that time, seems to have been in a much less improved state than the neighbouring countries; and it was the laudable ambition of its sovereigns, to invite colonists from abroad, and to introduce foreign arts and cultivation. The abundance of uncultivated land, an advantage common to all unimproved countries, enabled them to hold out very tempting lures to these settlers. The consequence was, that a great number, not only of Anglo Saxons, but of Normans and Flemings, took up their residence in Scotland; the population of a large portion of that country underwent an almost entire change.

Mr Chalmers has, with a degree of industry almost incredible, investigated the steps of this colonization, and has traced the descent of all the principal Scottish families from one of these three sources. This forms certainly one of the most interesting parts of the work, but from its miscellaneous nature cannot easily admit of abridgement.

In the course of this period, the constitution was gradually moulded according to that of England and the other feudal countries. The titles of Earl and Baron, the hereditary offices of Constable, Mareschal, and Seneschal, were introduced. The dignified clergy, who, at the commencement of this period, were few, and of little influence, became, as in other countries of Europe, next in rank to the royal family, and a constituent part of the legislature. During the same period, English law was gradually forced upon an unwilling people.

As in the case of laws, there was also a substitution of Anglo Saxon for Celtic *manners*.

Mr Chalmers has here a long chapter on subjects which he had not hitherto touched; on Commerce, Shipping, Coin, and Agriculture." Prior to this age, none of these things had any existence. Towns, the theatre of such operations, were unknown in Scotland. During this period, they were gradually established and enlarged. Coin was introduced; trade and shipping encouraged; and Scotland made some, though yet slow, advances to civilization.

Mr Chalmers concludes with a comprehensive, though concise, supplemental view of subsequent times.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

CALEDONIAN Sketches. By Sir John Carr. 4to. 2*l*. 2s.

Treatise on the Office of Justice of the Peace, &c. By Gilbert Hutcheson. Second edition. 2 vols, 8vo.—Also a Supplement to the first edition.

The

The Edinburgh Review, No. 26. This number contains, Cromek's Reliques of Burns—Letter on the Emancipation of South America—Gregory on Steam Engines—Proceedings of Society for Suppression of Vice—Warburton's Letters—Wilkins's Sanscrita Grammar—West India Distresses, and Distillation from Sugar—Partenopex of Blois—Davy's Researches—Johnes's Joinville—Pamphlets on Gas Lights—Expedition to Copenhagen. 8vo. 5s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR RUSSELL, who has long practised with such eminence as a Surgeon in this City, will speedily publish, a *System* of *Surgery*, in four volumes, 8vo.

Mr Professor Playfair will speedily publish a new and enlarged edition of his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory." It will be in quarto, and illustrated by Engravings.

The admirers of the incomparable humour and powerful satire of Swift, will be happy to learn, that an edition of his works is preparing, which will be illustrated by the industry and genius of Mr Walter Scott. It will be on a plan different from that adopted by former editors. In the Life of the Author, it is proposed to collate and combine the various information which has been given by Mr Sheridan, Lord Orrery, Dr Delany, Mr Pilkington, Dean Swift, Dr Johnson, and others, into one distinct and comprehensive narrative; which, it is hoped, may prove neither a libel or apology for Swift, nor a collection from the pleadings of those who have written either; but a plain, impartial, and connected biographical narrative. By the favour of distinguished friends in Ireland, the editor hopes to obtain considerable light upon some passages in the Dean's life, which have hitherto perplexed his biographers. In preparing the text and notes, no labour or expense has been spared to procure original information. The Tale of a Tub, for example, is illustrated with the marginal notes of the learned Bentley, transcribed from manuscript jottings on his own copy. Although neither long nor numerous, they offer some curious elucidations of the author, and afford a singular instance of the equanimity with which the satire even of Swift was borne by the venerable scholar against whom it was so unadviseably levelled. Some preliminary critical observations are offered on the various literary productions of the Dean of St Patrick's; and historical explanations and anecdotes accompany his political treatises. All those pieces which, though hitherto admitted into Swift's works, are positively ascertained not to be of his composition, are placed in the Appendix, or altogether retrenched. On the other hand, the Editor is encouraged to believe, that, by accurate research, some gleanings may yet be recovered, which have escaped even the laudable and undeniable industry of Swift's last Editor. So that, upon the whole, he hopes the present edition will be fully more complete than those of late years. The work will appear in the course of 1810.

Mr J. Graham Dalzell will speedily publish. a Tract on Monastic Antiquities, with some account of a recent search for the remains of the Kings interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline.

A new edition will soon be published, of Wallace's Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind. This work was written in reply to Hume's Essay on the Populousness of Ancient Nations, and contains a great deal of curious and important information. It has, for some time, been extremely scarce.

Mr Robertson Buchanan has in the press, the second part of his Practical Essays. It will relate to the Shafts

of

of Mills; with an introductory account of the progress and improvement of Mill-work. Essays third, fourth, and fifth, are also preparing for publication.

The same author will speedily publish "Practical and Descriptive Essays on the Economy of Fuel."

Mr Alison has in the press, a sermon preached on occasion of the late Fast.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

A NEW, much-improved, and enlarged edition, in twenty-eight volumes, royal octo-decimo, is in the press, of Dr Mavor's Collection of Voyages and Travels, and will speedily be published. The plates, instead of being designs by artists in the closet, will consist of copies from the prints published in the original works, and the maps will be numerous and on a large scale. The text of the principal works, as the Voyages of Anson, Byron, Wallis, Carteret, Cook, and Macartney, will be printed verbatim from the original editions, without variation or abridgement, and many valuable works will be included which have appeared within the present century.

The splendid work of Mr Robert Ker Porter, representing the manners and costume of Russia and Sweden, and comprehending a Journal of his travels in Russia, will make its appearance in a few days.

In the course of the ensuing month it is expected that a volume, by Mr Bingley, will be ready for publication, entitled, Memoirs of British Quadrupeds. This, which claims the merit of being an original work, and not merely a compilation from the writings of other naturalists, will be illustrated with seventy engravings from original drawings, chiefly by Howitt, and in his best manner. All the species will be figured except three, of which it was found impossible to procure authentic drawings; and there will be representations of every variety of dog, and of considerably more than half the varieties of English cattle, sheep, and horses. The anecdotes of the habits of life, instinct, and sagacity, are in this work rendered entirely distinct from the descriptions. The latter are thrown into the form of a synopsis, on a plan somewhat similar to that of Dr Withering's botanical arrangement, and inserted, with the synonyms, at the end of the volume. It is intended that two volumes of Memoirs of British Whales and Fishes, illustrated also by a great number of figures, shall shortly follow; and afterwards others of the birds, amphibious insects, &c. till an entire system of British Zoology, occupying about seven volumes, is completed. In this work, which has been many years in preparation, every class will be rendered perfectly distinct from the rest.

Mr James Elmes has undertaken a complete and comprehensive Dictionary of the Fine Arts, to include accounts of the arts in theory and practice, and of their professors in all ages. Such a work must necessarily become a library of itself to the painter, the sculptor, the architect, the amateur, and the collector of subjects connected with the fine arts.

Mr Thomas Mortimer, Vice-Consul at Ostend forty years ago, and author of the work called, Every man his own Broker, published fifty years ago, is preparing a legacy to the world in a new Dictionary of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures. Of this work we may say, as we have said of the last work, that it must constitute a library of itself to the numerous persons to whom it addresses itself; and we may add, respecting both, that it is wonderful such useful publications have never before appeared.

Mr A. Jewit, proposes to publish by subscription, in two volumes, small octavo, with twenty-four Aquatinta Views of Ruins, Scenes, Antiquities, &c. drawn expressly from nature, Remarks on various Parts of the Counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, York, Derby, and Stafford; being the result of several successive tours and excursions since the commencent of the present century.

A new Grammar, entitled, The English Tutor, written in familiar letters, and intended particularly for ladies' seminaries, by Mr W. C. Oulton, author of the Traveller's Guide, &c. will be presented to the public in a few weeks.

The Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, of Padua, has recently re-

resumed its meetings, after a long suspension. According to its ancient practice, it has proposed several questions for the ensuing year; among which are the following:—"How far is that opinion well-founded, which maintains, that the taste for letters must diminish in proportion to the progress made in the sciences?" and "What improvement can be made in the ploughs at present made use of in this country, and by what means may they be rendered more useful in labour, better adapted to the circumstances of the place, and the quality of the different soils?" The prizes are each sixteen gold Napoleons, and the answers must be written either in Italian or French.

Mr Lucas is preparing to publish the Travels of Humanius in search of the Temple of Happiness; an Allegory.

Mr Hilditch has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, the History and Antiquities of Tamworth.

Mr Edgeworth's work on Professional Education, which will form a quarto volume, is far advanced at the press, and may soon be expected.

Mr Smith, of Dublin, has nearly finished his History of the Germanic Empire, which will be speedily published in two volumes, 8vo.

Mr Jerningham will shortly publish a work, called the Alexandrian School; being a narrative of the character and writings of the first Christian professors in that city, with observations on the influence they still maintain over the established church.

Mr P. Thompson, of Boston, will publish in the ensuing spring a small volume, embellished with engravings, to be entitled, The Stranger's Guide thro' Boston and its Environs.

In a few weeks will be published, the first part of a Treatise of Arches, Bridges, Domes, Abutment and Embankment Walls, by Mr S. Ware, architect. The author professes to show a simple mode of describing geometrically the catenaria, and to deduce his theory principally from that line. Sections of Trinity Church, Ely; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Salisbury Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, will be given, in corroboration of the principles advanced in the work.

The Rev. Dr Vincent is preparing to publish the Greek text of Arrian's Indiaa and the Periplus, with a translation, to accompany his comments on those works.

The History of the Dissenters, by Messrs Bogue and Bennet, is in such forwardness, that the two first volumes may be very soon expected.

Mr Southey has in preparation a Romance in rhyme, founded on the mythology of the Hindoos, to be intitled, The Curse of Kehama.

The Rev. Mr Beloe is proceeding with the fourth and fifth volumes of Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. At the end of the fifth will be given a general Index to the work.

A Life of the late Dr Beddoes has been undertaken by Dr Stock, of Bristol.

Poetry.

VERSES,

Inscribed to L. MACINTOSH, *Esq. of* RAIGMORE, *on the liberal Subscription procured by him in* INDIA *for the support of the* ROYAL ACADEMY *and* INFIRMARY *of* INVERNESS; *by* MR CAREY, *author of the "Pleasures of Nature,"—"Reign of Fancy,"—Secrets of the Castle," a Novel, &c. &c.*

WHILE loud o'er Europe sounds the clang of arms,
And Valour's breast with martial ardour warms;
While, from a Tyrant's grasp a world to save,
Britannia's banners and Iberia's wave;
What time, where'er her vengeful lightnings fly,
Fair Liberty relumes her languid eye,
Leave, gentle Muse! awhile th' ensanguin'd plain
Where weeping Pity's heart-drop falls in vain;
Leave the sad scene, tho' Glory's wreathed smile
Beams on the panting hero's bleeding toil.

The

The votive wreaths that grateful Science twines,
Where 'mid her peaceful vale her temple shines,
Awhile the song invite, and court thy care,
Like holy flamen fondly watching there.
O! where is he for deathless glory born,
Whose brow the waving chaplet shall adorn;
The friend of Genius, whose protecting hand
Sheds fostering blessings on her grateful land;
Rears the glad bower where her young blossom blows,
And guards her studious visions of repose:
Whose ven'trous soul the patriot flame sublimes
To tempt the varying breath of other climes;
Who patient long the frown of fortune bore—
With pious hands who searches every shore—
Marks where at length the sparkling gems expand,
And bears the treasure to his native land;--
He who for pining Want and sad Disease
Provides the home, and spreads the couch of peace,
Where sad Misfortune rears her drooping head,
And sees a brightening gleam of sunshine spread;—
He on whose name a thousand blessings wait,
At whose approach Hope, Pleasure, renovate,
With sacred throb the bounding heart employ,
And the eye speaks unutterable joy?—
Him the glad Muse's harmony shall hail,
And bloom for him the pride of Learning's vale.
Grav'd is thy name on Fame's eternal shrine,
For these fond gifts, O Macintosh! are thine.

And ye who own, where'er your footsteps roam,
The cheek that crimsons at the thoughts of Home,
And all the nameless wishes that impart
The sympathetic glow that warms the heart,—
Forgot the pomp of India's brighter climes
For scenes that whisper tales of other times,
Like music warbling in the aerial shade,
And softer, sweeter still by distance made;
Accept the tribute of the Muse's lay,
Fond 'mid these pleasing mountain walks to stray,
And court the dreams that raptur'd fancy warms,
And decks thy banks, O Ness, with fairer charms;
Ness, that so oft, with all a mother's pride,
Sees Beauty walk with Virtue by her side,
And structures rising o'er the tranquil wave
Bright with the hallow'd beams that Science gave,
And forming Art bid rugged nature yield,
And Ocean's keels divide the cultur'd field.

While deeds like these true Glory's meed proclaim,
Shall Conquest only point the path to fame?
Had Cæsar scorned the palm that Genius gave,
Ev'n Cæsar's self had filled a nameless grave.
Yet when tyrannic hosts your rights invade,
Draw, sons of Scotia! draw the vengeful blade—
No wrath so deadly, and no steel so bright,
Shall ever meet you in the shock of fight,
But Glory, Love, and Freedom, twine the bay,
Triumphant Chiefs! and gild your setting day.

ODE,
On Winter.

THE wintery winds, awak'd from sleep
In Æolus' adamantive cave,
Loud o'er the land and turbid deep,
With boisterous blasts, begin to rave.

Bright Phoebus, in his fiery car,
Now, southward, bends his annual course;
While Afric's tawny tribes, afar,
Fly to the shade to shun his force.

Thick, murky clouds, obscure our sky;
Along the hills the vapours sail;
No cheering prospect meets the eye;
Stern winter desolates the vale:

The blooms lie wrapt deep snows among;
On *Patie's Hill* no lambkins play;
No blackbird chants his woodland song,
As by the *Esk* I wind my way:

Stript naked, bend the birchen trees,
That smil'd in green round *Mary's Bower*;
The lonely muse now leafless sees
The haunt of many a happier hour.

Adieu, ye favourite scenes, a while!
Ye howling tempests, bluster on!
Till vernal hours, again, shall smile;
When all your rage is spent, and gone.

In yonder Cot, secure from harms,
I'll pass thy gloomy months away:
While love and friendship's soothing charms
Supply the absent sweets of May.

Carlops, *Decem.* 1808. J. F.

Erratum.—In the ELEGY, in No. 60. for *December* last, 1808, p. 926. c. 2. *for*, the bloom that, *read*, the health that.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

THIS day the House of Lords met, pursuant to prorogation, when the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Camden, and the Duke of Montrose, took their seats in their robes upon the woolsack, as his Majesty's Commissioners; and the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons being in attendance, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech from his Majesty:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty, to state to you, that his Majesty has called you together, in perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his Majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating, safely and honourably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion.

"We are to acquaint you, that his Majesty has directed to be laid before you copies of the proposals for opening a negotiation which were transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth; and of the correspondence which thereupon took place with the Governments of Russia and of France; together with the declaration issued by his Majesty's command on the termination of that correspondence.

"His Majesty is persuaded that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his Majesty, when it was required that his Majesty should consent to commence the negotiation by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemnly espoused.

"We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Spanish Government the strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate Monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his Majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.

"His Majesty has renewed to the Spanish nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of its struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a treaty of alliance; which treaty, so soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will cause to be laid before you.

"His Majesty commands us to state to you, that while his Majesty contemplated, with the liveliest satisfaction, the atchievments of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his ally from the presence and oppressions of the French army, his Majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an armistice and convention, of some of the articles of which his Majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.

"We are to express to you his Majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his Majesty to continue the aid afforded by his Majesty to the King of Sweden. That Monarch derives a peculiar claim to his Majesty's support, in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his Majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for negotiation to which the Government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His Majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provision of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply without any great or immediate increase of the existing burdens upon his people.

"His Majesty feels assured, that, it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn, that notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the enemy, for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are directed to inform you, that the measure adopted by Parliament in the last session, for establishing a Local Militia, has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country.

"We have received his Majesty's commands

mands most specially to recommend to you, that, duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed, with as little delay as possible, to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his Majesty may be the better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honour of his Majesty's crown, and with the interests of his allies, of Europe, and of the world."

After the Commons withdrew, the House was cleared for a short time, when the Earl of Liverpool took the oaths and his seat on succeeding to his father. Lord Moira also took the oaths and his seat as Baron Hungerford, which he succeeds to on the death of his mother. Dr Mansell, as Bishop of Bristol, and the translated Bishops, also took the oaths and their seats.

The House then adjourned till five o'clock, when the Chancellor resumed the woolsack, and his Majesty's speech was again read.

The Earl of Bridgewater rose to move the address, but spoke so inaudibly that scarcely a sentence could be heard. We understood his Lordship to approve generally of the sentiments contained in his Majesty's speech, and to approve of his resolution to persevere in his assistance to the Spanish nation as long as that nation should be true to itself. With respect to the convention of Cintra, his Lordship said there might be a difference in opinion, but there could be but one opinion respecting the bravery of our troops. His Lordship concluded by moving the address, which, as usual, was an echo of the speech.

Lord Sheffield rose to second the address, and dwelt with strong emphasis on the persevering exertions of his Majesty in defence of Spanish patriotism. That country, he said, had done much to preserve their liberties from the grasp of usurpation and tyranny; and, considering the completely disorganised state into which the treachery of France had hurled the nation, their efforts had been highly meritorious. Bad men, however, would be found in every country, and Spain was not without its betrayers. Still he applauded the persevering spirit of his Majesty to follow up the assistance already afforded with energy and vigour. It was consistent with the principles the Sovereign had at all times shewn towards suffering humanity. His Lordship next adverted to the flourishing state of our commerce, which, in spite of every artifice of Bonaparte, was still in a progressive state of improvement. His Lordship, after observing that the country felt the greatest confidence in the talents of the British General commanding in Spain, said, that whether he advanced or retreated, he was sure that he would not compromise the honour of the country, or sully the glory of the British arms.

Lord St Vincent next rose, and made a short but animated speech. He confessed there was little to find fault with in his Majesty's speech, especially as he had expressed his disapprobation of some of the articles of the Cintra convention; but looking to the whole of that affair, he could pronounce that, in his opinion, it was a most *disgraceful act*. The Portuguese, he said, as a nation, were a brave people (he did not mean the rascally inhabitants of Lisbon,) and if led on by British officers, were excellent troops. He would have lost his head, had the French crossed the Tagus, if they had ever got into Spain. The armistice proposed by Kellerman, he said, was nothing more than a French artifice to *squeeze the British General;* and the inquiry that had taken place was nothing more than a medium through which it was suspected the public dissatisfaction would evaporate. It had been said that his Majesty's Ministers had displayed great vigour; he could see no traces of it, unless it was in sending transports at an increased tonnage to Portugal. But how were they employed? Why, in conveying Junot and his rascally troops back again to France, to fight us at greater odds. In short, looking to the present state of the country, in his mind we were lost as a nation, unless a change took place in his Majesty's Councils; he therefore thought that an address should be carried to the foot of the throne, praying his Majesty, if he wished to preserve his kingdom entire, and his people from ruin, that he would remove his Ministers. Nothing short of such a measure could save the country. His Lordship concluded by saying, that, considering his infirmities, it might be possible that he should not come again to the House, but he had spoken his sentiments, and he wished their Lordships good night.

Lord Grosvenor disapproved of the conduct of Ministers, though he did not mean to oppose the address. He said, they should imitate Bonaparte's conduct at Madrid, and do away useless places and unmerited pensions.

Viscount Sidmouth observed, that there was one point upon which there could not, he was persuaded, be any difference of opinion among their Lordships, namely, the pro-

propriety of assuring his Majesty of the gratitude with which they received his speech. In expressing that assurance, a language was employed, which to him appeared to commit the House to certain points upon which they were not adequately informed. For himself, he would approve of continuing to support Spain so long as any hope remained; but he was not prepared to thank his Majesty for a treaty, of the conditions and engagements of which he was wholly ignorant. It was not impossible, when the treaty came to be discussed, that he might approve it; but until the documents were before him, he must suspend his opinion, and, above all things, decline to pledge himself to an unreserved approbation of the measure. Before he could come to a proper decision on this subject, he must also obtain some information respecting the state of Spain. At no period within his memory was there so much spirit, so much loyalty and zeal in the country, and yet, at the same time, so much dissatisfaction. It was a dissatisfaction not arising from a turbulent disposition in the people of this country, or from any marked reverses, or from the pressure of the public burdens, but a dissatisfaction produced by a feeling most honourable to the nation. The dissatisfaction was proportioned to the zeal and expectation of the country. It was not content either with the extent of the exertions that had been made to aid the Spaniards, or with the manner in which they were employed. Some statement, he trusted, would be made to allay this very laudable feeling of the public mind.—His Lordship here declared, that he rose chiefly for the purpose of qualifying the assent he should give the greatest part of the address. With the reservation he had made, and that the means which would be liberally given would not be misemployed; that the sacrifices of blood and treasure that the people of this country were disposed, beyond all example, to make, would be spent for the glory of the nation, and the honour of his Majesty's crown, he would give his assent to the address. He wished, however, not to be considered as committing himself to its full extent, but merely as concurring in that part which recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war, and expresses a determination to assist Spain, so long as Spain shall prove true to herself. He also concurred in the expediency of increasing our military means in proportion to those of the enemy with whom we have to contend.

Lord Grenville complained of Ministers pledging the country and the House to the extent of calling out the force of the country, for a war in the interior of Spain. He had no hesitation in thus declaring it would be fatal in the extreme. They should reflect that they are about to send 40,000 to contend with 500,000. Scandalous delays had taken place, both here and in Portugal; two months elapsed after the battle of Vimiera, before a single soldier leaves Portugal for Spain; and two months more before a single musket is fired at the enemy. By that time the armies of Spain are overthrown, her provinces over-run, and the tyrant triumphs. As to the armistice and convention in Portugal, the sense of the country was so roundly expressed upon these, that all he could say respecting them, would be but echoing the indignant sentiments of the whole nation, so well, and so deeply, and universally expressed. All he would add to these expressions were, that if Ministers intended to meet the enemy in the plains of Portugal, they should have sent out cavalry, and if they intended that we should attack them in their fortifications, they should have sent out artillery in a greater proportion. The conclusion to be drawn from the report of the Board of Inquiry was, that it was not the Generals but the Ministers that were to be blamed. His Lordship then adverted to America. He signified in strong terms his astonishment that Ministers pursued such crooked policy towards that country; so far from thinking that the embargo was beneficial to this nation, he considered it as one of the most unfortunate events attendant upon the war. His Lordship noticed a difference between the language of Ministers in the declaration, and that used in the speech, respecting the proposals from Erfurth; and concluded with observing, that if we sent our best officers and our best troops to Spain, the country would be lost.

Lord Liverpool said, that the address, as it was worded, pledged the House only to that general support of the Spanish cause which was consonant to the sentiments entertained by all ranks of people in this country, whatever their opinions might be as to the system of operations that had been adopted, as contrasted with any other which they might think more eligible. With regard to the question of where the British troops should first act, he could truly assert, that Sir Arthur Wellesley had proceeded on to Portugal, in consequence of the decision of the Junta at Corunna; that the expulsion of the French from that country was the most essential service which he could do to the cause of Spain. They looked to the embarrassment that must have risen from having to combat the hostile armies entering on the side of the Pyrennees, while

while a numerous French force was at the same time ready to fall on their rear from Portugal. The Noble Lord had recommended coast expeditions, instead of penetrating into the heart of Spain, and yet the only coast expedition which was practicable, and which had been successful in a degree almost unprecedented, was the subject of his censure. Was it not by the coast expedition of General Spencer, who landed at Ayamonte, that the French in Portugal were prevented from effecting a junction with Dupont?—As to the other objection of the Noble Lord, that of sending a large force into the heart of Spain, he would say, that great risks must be run, where great objects were to be obtained.—But was there not, in what the Spaniards had done, —was there not, in the moral and physical state of the country, every thing that could form an inducement to the most vigorous and extensive assistance. There were provinces in Spain which had singly resisted a powerful enemy in the country for centuries. If the hearts of the people were resolutely bent on continued opposition to the invaders, history afforded examples of such a spirit proving finally triumphant, after a struggle of many years duration. The expedition to Portugal was not dispatched in an unprovided state. On the contrary, when that came to be particularly discussed, he would be ready to prove that its equipment was in every respect as complete as any expedition that had ever sailed from the British ports. It was not only sufficiently provided with artillery, but in that particular department our military character had acquired fresh lustre, and extorted even the praise of our adversaries, two thirds of whose artillery were in our hands in the course of a few days from the opening of the campaign, entirely owing to our superiority in that particular department of the army. He would not now enter into an examination of the merits or demerits of the convention of Cintra; but was surprised how the Noble Lord could construe the censure expressed in the speech against some of the articles into an unqualified disapprobation of the whole.—He could assure the Noble Lord and the House, that nothing was more remote from the intention of Ministers than to involve the country in a war with America. He should think that the admission made by the Noble Lord, that the Government of that country evinced a partiality for France, would furnish a solution of the circumstances which led to the present state of things between the two countries. The embargo could not have been, nor was it at first alledged to have been laid on in consequence of the orders in Council, because the American Government could not then have known that such a measure was actually in agitation. But in a subsequent communication to Mr Erskine, Mr Madison stated that the *probability* of such orders being issued, was one of the causes of the embargo. If this was true, the probability could only have arisen from their reasoning upon the threat held out in the order of January 7, 1807, and the principles laid down in the order of May 1806, both of which could be justified on no other ground than that of a right in this country to retaliate. But while this probability was of sufficient weight to impose the embargo as a measure of precaution against this country, not one word was said of the original injustice of the enemy, which had led to the issuing of our orders.—Even the proposal of July last to this Government, and that of France, shewed a bias in favour of the latter. To France the inducement to revoke the decree of Berlin was war with England; to us the advantage held out was only the continuance of the embargo with respect to France. His Lordship concluded with a few remarks on the flourishing state of our commerce and finances.

Lord Moira decidedly differed both from his Noble Friend and Ministers, as to the conduct which should have been adopted with respect to Spain. There was a period in the war when the force which we now had there would have been sufficient to have stopped the passes of the Pyrennees, and led to the capture of every Frenchman in that country. This was the only plan which presented any chance of a successful issue. It was the rock split in the desert, but we had neglected to drink of the fountain. The consultation with the people of Corunna, in the then state of things, was as ridiculous as if a Commander were to go to consult the inhabitants of Penzance what should be done if the enemy were to land in Scotland. His Lordship entered, at some length, into the question of the convention of Cintra, and declared, that his opinion, as a Member of the Board of Inquiry, was, that no blame attached to the Commanders in a military point of view. The only error of that transaction being of a political nature, and therefore not within the constitutional scope of the powers vested in the Board. The result of their decision was to render an inquiry into the conduct of Ministers indispensably necessary, as they alone were responsible for the political conduct of the expedition.

Lord Erskine generally censured the conduct of Ministers, and more especially their rejection of the conciliating overture from America; the effect of which, he conceived, would

would have been to place that country in a state of war with France, if the latter persisted in her decrees of blockade.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Mulgrave asserted that Ministers had no design to inflame the misunderstanding with America; but that they would not deprecate her hostility, at the expence of our own dearest and most important rights. With regard to the other topics that had been adverted to, both the Noble Lords professed their readiness to enter into them in detail on a future day, in vindication of the conduct of themselves and their colleagues.—The question on the address was then put and carried *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, January 19.

After the House had gone up to the House of Lords, and returned, the Clerk presented a bill for preventing clandestine outlawries, which was read a first time.

After the Speaker had read the speech, delivered in the Upper House by the Lords Commissioners, Mr Robinson rose, and, in his maiden speech, took a view of the circumstances in which this country stood in the present arduous contest with France. He alluded to that part of the speech where his Majesty calls upon the country for a vigorous prosecution of the war as the best and only means of obtaining a permanent and lasting peace. In his opinion there could be no doubt but that the people of this empire, who had so zealously supported the Spanish cause against the tyranny and rapacity of Bonaparte, would readily come forward in support of Ministers in the prosecution of this great cause. He thought a vigorous war preferable to temporizing measures. We were intimately allied to Spain, and we were pledged to her to resist the tyranny and infamy of the ruler of France, who had stolen away the King and his son Ferdinand. The despot of France was forging chains for Spain, which he trusted would be burst asunder by the energies of the Spaniards, aided by our Ministers, who had distinguished themselves for the promptitude they had evinced since the struggle began. After some further remarks, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving an address, which, as usual, was an echo of the speech.

Mr S. Lushington seconded the motion. He stated that he felt deeply the evils that would result from France subjecting Spain, and he relied on the generous principles of the Spaniards, for their complete emancipation from French degradation. The feelings of this country, he was happy to think, were congenial with those of Spain, and there could be no question but that Spain would ever entertain high sentiments of gratitude for the interference of this country. Under these impressions, he felt Ministers were entitled to the gratitude and thanks of their country, for the fortitude they exhibited in sending assistance to Spain in the bold and independent manner they had done. The address proposed by his Hon. Friend met his most cordial approbation. He concluded by stating it as his opinion, that the best way of obtaining peace was by an offensive war against France, and by augmenting our military strength.

The question was then put, when

Mr Ponsonby rose, and in a speech of some length took a review of the conduct of Administration. He said he must feel for the conduct of those men who had unfortunately been appointed to the Government of the country. In the course of the last year these men of vigour had entered into a treaty with the King of Sweden, by which they were to pay, as a subsidy to that Prince, 100,000l. a-month. In that treaty there was a private stipulation, specifying military aid by England. How far that military aid was supplied, might be known from Sir John Moore's expedition, which went to Gottenburgh, and returned without doing any thing. Ministers had since then very properly conferred on that gallant and meritorious officer the command of the army in Spain. Mr Ponsonby, as a fresh instance of the activity and superior intelligence of these men of vigour, said, that in the expedition against Denmark they had brought away no sailors; and that the Danes were at this very moment most actively employed in hostility to our mercantile trade in the Baltic; nay, more, the Danish navy was more active against our trade than the navy of any other power in Europe. The expedition to Sweden returned in a way disgraceful to the country that had sent it out. The attempt of Bonaparte at the subjugation of Spain, he would readily allow, had excited a most laudable spirit of enthusiasm in this country, highly honourable to its character. But he complained that the mode of warfare carried on by Ministers was not the proper mode, but was just the reverse. Instead of sending armies to Spain, Ministers ought to have supported the Spaniards with arms, and left them to themselves for a season, until they should ascertain the progress they had made in resisting the encroachments of Bonaparte. A vast quantity of blood and treasure had been sacrificed, and Spain was still liable to danger. They had sent Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal, with a sort of roving commission; they wished to deliver Portugal, the smaller kingdom, from the French

French yoke; but Sir Arthur Wellesley's force was not large enough completely to produce that effect, or to keep the field against the French. General Wellesley had been ordered by Ministers to expel the French from Portugal, which he did, after consulting with the Junta of Gallicia. But what, he would ask, had been the conduct of ministers? Spain was safe; and ought, as being the greater country, to have been protected by Ministers: But no such thing was done. Portugal, the smaller country, was succoured, while Spain was left wholly unprotected by this country, and only defended by the zeal of her own inhabitants. He was happy to understand, from the speech delivered, that his Majesty disapproved of certain stipulations in the convention of Cintra; and if he was not greatly mistaken, that fact had been industriously concealed by Ministers till this very night. He confessed he knew little of the matters in Spain, Ministers being so very taciturn that they had kept all the intelligence they got to themselves, and doled it out in petty hints among their friends. This was not the way in which the people of England ought to be treated. They had generously come forward, and it was a bad return for the spontaneous effusion which burst forth throughout the whole empire. He then repeated that the expedition had failed from the want of cavalry and artillery, there being only 200 cavalry. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh,) he said, had, last year, with tears in his eyes, made many attacks on Mr Windham, and his military system. (*A cry of Hear! from the Opposition.*) Commanders in Chief succeeded each other like relays of post horses on a road. (*A laugh.*) The Hon. Gentleman concluded by saying that he did not mean to propose any amendment to the address; he should, however, give notice, that on an early day he should call the attention of the House to the convention of Cintra, and to the conduct of Ministers, in regard to the army they had sent to Spain. After some allusions to the reproof the corporation of London had received from Ministers, but not from the King, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by giving his support to the address.

Lord Castlereagh said, the speech of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr Ponsonby) was rather of a prudent cast, and not in that animated style in which another Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Sheridan) had, in the last sessions, represented the aiding Spain as paramount to all other duties. The Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke this night, seemed to think it was very improper and imprudent for a British army to enter Spain, without having some cautionary towns and forts surrendered to us, to secure our retreat in case of calamity. For his part, he knew of no town of that sort which could be surrendered, except Cadiz; for as to Ferrol, it was not a town capable of answering the object proposed, nor of protecting the embarkation of the army. Now, as it was evident that if we were to make any operations at all, they must be in the North of Spain, he could not conceive that a proposal would be well received in that country for surrendering a town quite without the line of our military operations. If we had made such a proposal to that generous and high-spirited nation, he could not conceive that we could have thrown a greater apple of discord. As to another disposition of the forces which had been mentioned, that of sending Sir Arthur Wellesley's force of 9000 men to the Pyrenees, to cut off the communication between the 60,000 French troops who were in Spain, and the rest of the 500,000 disposable troops of which the Right Honourable Gentleman stated their army to consist, the bare statement of such a plan must convince the House of its absurdity. He would venture to say, from the melancholy experience of the fate of General Blake's army, that if a British army had landed at St Andero, and scrambled as far as General Blake advanced, none of them would ever have come back. He was convinced that there was not a single military man who would support the idea of a campaign in the Pyrennees for a British army. The noble Lord spoke briefly to most of Mr Ponsonby's observations, and concluded, by remarking, that if the Right Honourable Gentleman had really no other advice to offer to the House and the Country, than what he had stated, he rejoiced that his Majesty's Government had adopted other measures.

Mr Whitbread made an animated speech, and arraigned Ministers for having propagated the joyful news of the termination of the campaign in Portugal, and it was some weeks thereafter that the victory of Vimiera was gained by Sir Arthur. He trusted this session would be one of retrenchment and economy, and that a correction of all public abuses would take place. He wished to know why no mention was made of America in the King's Speech. Was America considered of too little consequence, or were there persons in this country who wished for an American war? He heard the same irritating language held out now respecting America, as there existed previous to the last war, which ended so disastrously. As to the orders in council, he wished to ask Ministers how their mighty predictions respecting the injury which those orders were to inflict on the enemy, had been fulfilled? The enemy were not starved

starved, nor did their soldiers die for want of medicines. Bonaparte had an immense army beyond the Pyrennees, and not one man in the army was hungry. Yet after all these facts, Ministers would not give up their orders in council. The speech was equally silent respecting another country which was in a state of great commotion. It did not say one word as to what our relations were with Turkey. It was fit that the House should know whether it was likely that that country should fall into the jaws of France, and therefore he regretted no mention had been made of it in the Speech.

Mr Secretary Canning said he felt that a responsibility rested upon him as well as upon the other Ministers of his Majesty; but he did not consider himself in the situation of a person accused.—His object was to shew, that if any failure had occurred, such failure was not to be imputed as a fault to Ministers, but that they, on the contrary, had done their best for the interest of the nation at large. The principle on which the Government had acted was this:—The whole of the Spaniards had risen with a spontaneous enthusiasm, to resist an invader and a tyrant. The consequence of this was, the creation of local authorities in the provinces, as it were by mere chance. These authorities had been watching each other by a kind of suspicion, lest one should gain the ascendancy. The deputations to this country had only come from two or three provinces at first. Looking therefore at the state those provinces were in, he asked, if it would be wise for government to have given an exclusive confidence to one in preference to another. It was impossible to have subsidised each province, nor could this country stir, in a military point of view, until a general government was established. All, therefore, which the British Government could do, was to present pecuniary aid to each, but a British army could not have been hazarded, till a central government was formed As to our troops having arrived at Corunna ten days before the order for their landing had come from the Central Junta, he asked if it was proper to lose a fair wind when it offered? Every thing that could be done, was done by Government; and if the cause ultimately failed, it was imputable only to the dispensations of the Great Disposer of events. It could not, however, be said that the Spanish Government had shut their eyes against ideas of improvement; but they must have disliked those laws that should be dictated at the point of the sword. (*Hear! Hear!*) As to the proper place of landing troops, he was convinced that the best mode, as a first operation, was by moving the French out of Portugal, which only formed a part of the whole peninsula. In Portugal we were received without jealousy, and still lived in harmony. As to America not being mentioned in the speech, he did not conceive it usual to make mention of any country, unless some individual act was done. But ministers had no objection to give every information on the subject of America that might be required. America was wrong, in always so far siding with France as to hold out the blockade as the aggression of England; whereas it was the aggression of France, and the retaliation of England. Independent of any idea of advantage, the honour of the country was concerned; and he would put it to the House, if this country could, consistently with its honour, submit to have her ships of war excluded from neutral ports, into which our enemy's ships were admitted. With respect to Turkey, he had just to state, that last autumn overtures of a friendly nature were received by our government from the Ottoman Porte; that Mr Adair was sent out to enter into amicable arrangements, and no accounts were yet received from him; and until such were received no mention could be made of the country. He assured the House that no engagement with the King of Sweden would ever preclude the adoption of any measure which might tend to the advantage of that Sovereign.

Mr Tierney deprecated the idea of any intention in his friends, to address ministers as if they were on their trial; if they were so, it must be a jury of their own packing; for nothing else could lead the Right Hon. Secretary into the vein of pleasantry which run through his speech. Whenever the Right Hon. Gentleman opened his mouth, the muscles of the House relaxed. He thought this country had a right to expect from the Spanish government an account of the application of the aids granted to them. He lamented the cold reception of our troops by the Spaniards, which appeared, he thought clearly, in General Baird's not being permitted to land at Corunna with his ten thousand men, till an order was sent for that purpose from the Supreme Junta. He asked how Lisbon was to be considered as a cautionary place, when it was well ascertained that our army, now on their retreat, could not reach it? he condemned in severe terms the liberty Ministers had taken, in sending so much money out of the country, without the consent of Parliament.

After some observations from Lord Henry Petty, Mr Rose, jun. and some other Members, the address was agreed to without a division.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

THE campaign of the British army in Spain has terminated, not without honour to themselves, but without affording those advantages to the cause of the Spaniards, that were reasonably looked for at its commencement. The successive defeats unfortunately sustained by the Spanish armies, while the British were marching to their assistance, left the latter entirely to their own resources,—and gave the enemy an opportunity of directing his whole force against them. It became therefore necessary for the British General to lose no time in securing his retreat;—the more especially as the army stores were greatly exhausted, and the country destitute of all kinds of subsistence for man or beast.

On the 30th of December, the army began to move in divisions from Astorga, and on the 11th of Jan. the whole reached Corunna, after a very rapid but masterly retreat; but unfortunately the transports were detained by cross winds, and did not get round till the evening of the 13th, and every thing was prepared to begin the embarkation next day. A hundred more transports arrived on the 14th, and the rest on the 15th. Meanwhile the enemy, who, in consequence of this delay, had time to come up in force, were seen upon the heights making preparations to attack us, and on Sunday the 15th they sent forward their advanced guard to harrass us with skirmishes under the walls, and the whole of Sunday was one continued skirmish. Sir John Moore, aware of the intentions of the enemy, and convinced that the embarkation could not be completed without an action, prepared for it, and drew up his force under the walls fronting the enemy's position. On Monday the 16th, the enemy having received very considerable reinforcements, descended from the heights to attack us. Their number is supposed to have been 30,000, while the British forces opposed to them did not exceed 13,000, or 14,000. The first attack was upon the British right wing, consisting of the brigade of guards, the 4th, 43d, and 50th regiments, under Lord William Bentinck. Here Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird were both in person. The enemy were repulsed, and disappointed likewise in their attempt to turn that wing. Sir David Baird was wounded, early in the action, in the left arm, and obliged to quit the field. Immediate amputation was necessary, but he is doing well. Some time after, Sir John Moore was struck on the shoulder by an almost spent cannon-ball. He was immediately removed into the town, where he died about 12 o'clock at night. The command then devolved upon General Hope. The enemy, disappointed in their attempts upon the right wing, attacked the centre, but were equally repulsed in that quarter; their last attempt was upon the left, in which they also failed. Our troops then prepared to charge with their bayonets. But the French would not stand the charge, but instantly fled, and did not attempt to molest our army for 14 hours after. The embarkation then commenced, and all the troops were got on board the transports and the ships of war without any further loss. The artillery was also shipped, but most of the horses were slaughtered, and great part of the baggage left behind.

The following official dispatches on this subject were published in a London Gazette extraordinary of January 25.

Downing-Street, Jan. 24.

The Hon. Capt. Gordon arrived late last night with a dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

His Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, at sea, January 18.

MY LORD,

By the much-lamented death of Lieutenant Gen. Sir John Moore, who fell in an action with the enemy on the 16th inst. it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French army attacked

attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of Lieut.-Gen. Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions, in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The Hon. Capt. Gordon, my Aid-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information which may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. Baird, Lieut.-Gen.

Letter Gen. Hope to Sir D. Baird.

His Majesty's ship Audacious, off Corunna, Jan. 18.

Sir,

In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna on the 16th inst.

It will be in your recollection, that, about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position which, on the morning of the 15th, he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the Commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-Gen. Lord William Bentinck.—The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able dispositions, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but, by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General Paget with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated this intention. The Major-General having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps) and 1st battalion 52d regiment, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieut. Gen. Fraser's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line), induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-General Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders.—Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our piquets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village thro' which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post however,

ever, he was soon expelled with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Nicholls; before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of the light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were reassembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his number, and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late Commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The piquets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitted exertions of Captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serret, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Rear-Admiral de Courcy, were intrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exception of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day-light.

The brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-Gen. Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in the rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after three o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-Gen. Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish Governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been atchieved at the termination of a long and harrassing service. The superior numbers and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner

er completed its junction, than, owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps from the Duero afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved, but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, al so afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harrassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered impossible to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, might have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major-Generals Lord William Bentinck, Manningham, and Leith; and the brigade of Guards, under Major-General Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-Generals Hill and Catlin Crawfurd, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, and 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of Guards, and the 26th regiment. From Lieutenant-Col. Murray, Quarter-Master-General, and the officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier-General Clinton, Adjutant-General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-General Slade, during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from 700 to 800; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen, or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieut.-Col. Napier, 92d regiment, Majors Napier, and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed; Lieut.-Col. Winch, 4th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 26th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Fane, 50th regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Griffith, Guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamations of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope,

hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut.-Gen.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 24. 1809.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Rear-Admiral of the White, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant.

January 17. 1809.

SIR—Having it in design to dispatch the Cossack to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of the troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war, Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator, and transports, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo on the 14th and 15th inst. The Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of three thousand five hundred men, that had taken that route under Generals Alten and Crawford.

In the vicinity of Corunna the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the infantry; and, mean time, the enemy prepared for attack. At three P. M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town.

The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British, though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at 12 o'clock at night; that Sir Dav. Baird lost an arm; that several officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to the transports.

The weather is now tempestuous, and the difficulties of the embarkation are great. All except the rear-guard are embarked, consisting perhaps, at the present moment, of 2600 men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the beach, have forced the majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the light-house; and it is hoped the greater part, if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate the embarkation.

January 18*th.*

The embarkation of the troops having occupied the greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that, in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of Commissioner Bowen, the Captains and other officers of the navy, the agents, as well as the boat's crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory for steering to England.

The great body of the transports having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports, through mismanagement, ran on shore. The seamen appear to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boat's crew of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this hasty statement, without expressing my great obligations to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. DE COURCY.

SIR

Sir John Moore.

The following particulars are given by one of his most confidential attendants and friends, one who was by the side of the hero in his last moments, and with whom he deposited his expiring wishes.

"I met the General on the evening of the 16th instant, as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, 'Do not leave me.'—He spoke to the surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little. After some time, he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows:—The first question he asked was—'are the French beaten?' which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—'I hope the people of England will be satisfied. I hope my Country will do me justice. You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother'—(*here his voice failed him.*)—

'Hope—Hope—I have much to say, but cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Graham, and are all my Aides-de-Camp, well?—I have made my will, and have remembered my servants.—Colborne has my will and all my papers.'

"Major Colborne (his principal Aide-de-Camp) then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—'*Remember*, you go to ——, and tell him, it is my *request*, and that *I expect* he will befriend Major Colborne—he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it. He then again asked Major Colborne if the French were beaten; and on being told they were repulsed at every point, he said, 'it was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to *know he had beat the French*.'

'Is General Paget in the room?' On my telling him he was not, he said, 'Remember me to him'—

'I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying;—I am in great pain.'

"He then thanked the Doctors for their attention.

"Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room—he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy if all his Aides-de-Camp were well.—He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes he died without a struggle.

"He said to me, while the surgeons were examining his wound—'You know I have always wished to die this way.'—As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture."

Sir John Moore, before his death, was asked, whether he wished to be taken to England, but answered, that there was no occasion for it. He was buried at his own desire in the citadel of Corunna, as was also General Anstruther, who died of a dysentery on the march.

General Orders.

The benefits derived to an army from the example of a distinguished Commander, do not terminate at his death: His virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

In this view, the Commander in Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret, which the death of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore has occasioned, recalls to the troops the military career of that illustrious officer, for their instruction and imitation.

Sir John Moore from his youth embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier:—He felt, that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a subaltern officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant atchievements for which it was formed, applied itself with energy and exemplary assiduity to the duties of that station.

In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced on others.

Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his

his profession, obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.

Thus Sir John Moore, at an early period, obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station, in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life.

In a military character obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise: It exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interests of the service, that the Commander in Chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.

The life of Sir John Moore was spent amongst the troops.

During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier; in war he courted service in every quarter of the Globe.—Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him, the post of honour, and by his undaunted spirit and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory.

His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory, and the Commander in Chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame, by thus holding him forth as an example to the army.

By Order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant General.

Horse Guards, Feb. 1. 1809.

BATTLE OF CORUNNA.

French Accounts.

The French accounts of the battle of Corunna, and of the operations of their army, are given in their usual contradictory and exaggerated manner. The loss of the British army on its retreat, in horses and baggage, has no doubt been very great, but we cannot believe it to the extent stated in the following bulletins.

Benevente, Jan. 5. "The head of Merle's division, forming part of the Duke of Dalmatia's corps, came up with the advanced guard on the 3d. At 4 P. M. it reached the rear-guard of the English, who were upon the heights of Pieros, a league before Villafranca, consisting of 5000 infantry, and 600 cavalry. This position was a very fine position, and difficult to attack. Gen. Merle made his dispositions. The infantry advanced, beat the charge, and the British were entirely routed.—The difficulty of the ground did not permit the cavalry to charge, and only 300 prisoners were taken. We had some fifty men killed or wounded. Gen. Colbert advanced to see if the cavalry could form;—his hour was arrived—a ball struck him in the fore-head, and he lived but a quarter of an hour.

"Since the 27th ult. we have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, among whom are 1500 British. We have taken also more than 400 baggage waggons, 15 waggons of firelocks, their magazines and hospitals. The British retreat in disorder, leaving magazines, sick, wounded, and equipage."

Valladolid, Jan. 9.—"The Duke of Dalmatia, after the battle of Pieros, proceeded to expel the British from the post of Piedra Fella. He there took 1500 British prisoners, five pieces of cannon, and several caissons. The enemy was obliged to destroy a quantity of baggage and stores. They left behind them in their carriages a quantity of gold and silver.—Half the British cavalry is on foot. Since our departure from Benevente up to the 4th instant, we counted on the road 1800 British horses that had been killed."

Valladolid, Jan. 13.—"That part of the treasure of the enemy which has fallen into our hands is 1,800,000 francs. The inhabitants assert that the British have carried off from eight to ten millions.

"The Duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 6th in presence of the enemy. He employed the 7th and 8th in reconnoitring the enemy. The left only was attackable—he manœuvred on their left. His dispositions required some movements on the 8th, the Duke being determined to attack on the 9th, but the enemy retreated in the night, and in the morning our advanced guard entered Lugo. The enemy left 300 sick in the hospitals, a park of 13 pieces of cannon, and 300 waggons of ammunition. We made

made 700 prisoners. The town and environs of Lugo are choaked with the bodies of British horses. Hence, upwards of 2500 horses have been killed in the retreat. The British are marching to Corunna in great haste, where they have already lost baggage, ammunition, a part even of their most material artillery, and upwards of 3000 prisoners.

"They are reduced to 18,000 men, and are not yet embarked. From Sahagun they retreated 150 leagues in bad weather, worse roads, through mountains, and always closely pursued at the point of the sword. It is difficult to conceive the folly of their plan of campaign. It must be attributed, not to the General who commands, and who is a clever and skilful man, but to that spirit of hatred and rage which animates the British Ministry."

Valladolid, Jan. 21.—"The Duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on the 12th inst. Having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the meanwhile Gen. Franceschi ascended the river, which he crossed at the bridge of Sela. He made himself master of the high-road from Corunna to Santiago, and took six officers and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the same day a body of 30 marines, who were fetching water from the bay near Mero, were taken. From the village of Perillo, the British fleet could be observed in the harbour of Corunna. On the 13th, the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights of St Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrible, and was felt at the distance of three leagues. On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded, the number of which, according to spies and deserters, amounts to three or four thousand men. The British were in the meanwhile occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea-shore. On the evening of the 14th we saw a fresh convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

"On the morning of the 15th, the divisions of Merle and Mermet occupied the heights of Villabon, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed. The enemy was stationed behind some advantageous heights. The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that the Duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack. The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermet, which overthrew them, and drove them from the village of Elvina. The enemy, driven from his positions, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna. The night growing very dark, it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy availed himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted on the field of battle more than 800 of their dead bodies. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men, and four pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1500 horses, which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 men killed and 150 wounded.

"At day-break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 18th, the whole had disappeared. The Duke of Dalmatia had caused a carronade to be discharged upon the vessels from the fort of Santiago. Several transports ran aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

"We found in the establishment of the Palloza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped), 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects belonging to the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs.

"Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had disembarked 38,000 men, and 6000 horses. We have taken

taken from them, according to calculation, 6500 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind."

Such is Bonaparte's account of the termination of our campaign in Spain. It differs very materially from that given by our own officers, in almost every particular. That 6000 men should defeat the whole of our army, with the loss of only 100 men, and yet that this army, after this defeat, should embark unmolested, are contradictions too palpable to obtain credit.

It is very extraordinary that no notice is taken of the Marquis of Romana and his troops in any of the dispatches to Government. It is known that they crossed our army during the retreat.—They are said to have bravely opposed the French at Astorga, and, according to some accounts, being reduced to about 8000 men, they retreated to Vigo, where they embarked for Cadiz.

A brigade of British troops, under the command of Generals Alten and Crawfurd, consisting of 3100 men, took the road to Vigo, where they embarked in safety on the 18th January, not having been pursued by the enemy.

The following is an abstract of a general return of the troops embarked at Corunna for England. Cavalry, 2,872; Engineers, &c. 2,686; Infantry, 19,539; Total, 25,067. If to this we add 3100 embarked at Vigo, the whole amount to upwards of 28,000.

The whole of the north coast of Spain being now occupied by the French, intelligence of the military operations in the south can only be derived from Cadiz, and for a short time perhaps thro' Portugal.

The whole of our transports, both from Corunna and Vigo, have now arrived, and our army is cantoned along the south coast of England. The Vigo detachment was not pursued, but was somewhat short of its original complement, in consequence of the excessive fatigue it underwent. The loss which our army sustained in Spain has not yet been ascertained. Bonaparte rates it at a full third, General Stewart at little more than a tenth; but it is probable that accurate returns will be speedily laid before the House of Commons.

On the 27th January, Colonel Baird, (brother of Sir David Baird) Captain Baird, Capt Gregory, and Dr M'Gregor, (who attends Sir David Baird) went off to the Ville de Paris, at Plymouth, in her barge, to bring that gallant officer on shore. At noon Sir David was landed in a large cot, and carried in the arms of several of the crew of the Ville de Paris to lodgings in the High Street. A crowd of persons assembled, whose hearts seemed big with the sight. We are happy to hear that he is as well as can be expected. Soon afterwards Col. Bradford, Deputy-Adjutant General to the army, was brought on shore in a cot from the same ship, born by several of the crew. He is a fine young man, who has a bad wound in the small bone of his leg, by a musket ball. Several other officers landed, who are sick, and were led up from the Sally port to lodgings.

The eldest son of Sir Harry Burrard, and Aid-de-Camp to Sir John Moore, was severely wounded in the late engagement, and was put on board the Audacious, in which ship he died on the 21st.

The greater part of the sick and wounded of our army that have returned from Spain are doing well. We are sorry, however, to state, that Colonel Maxwell, of the 26th, and Major M'Gregor, of the 59th, with an officer of the 38th, and ten privates, have died of their wounds at Plymouth.

Naval Intelligence.

The weather has been so extremely and universally tempestuous during the month of January, that we are concerned to state several melancholy losses at sea. On Sunday, the 22d of January, about six o'clock in the morning, the Dispatch transport of Shields, from Corunna, with about 100 of the 7th regt. of light dragoons on board, struck on the Manacle rocks near Falmouth, in a violent gale of wind; she afterwards floated off, and drove into Coverach bay, without any person on board, and nearly full of water. It appears, that seven men saved their lives, but all the rest perished, among whom were Major Cavendish, Captain Duckinfield, and Lieut. the Hon. E. Waldegrave.—The Primrose sloop of war, of 18 guns, Capt. Weir, from Portsmouth, struck on the Manacles at the same time, and all on board were lost, except one boy.

The Jupiter of 50 guns, was lately wrecked upon a shoal near the Bayonne islands. A Court-martial admonished Captain Baker, for not having a pilot on board. The officers and crew were all acquitted.

The Gazette of the 3d January contains an account of the following captures by the boats of the Standard, Capt. Harvey, off Corfu:—

The Standard fell in with the Volpe Italian gun-brig, carrying an iron four-pounder and 20 men well armed, and the Legere French dispatch-boat, with 14 men well armed. The wind failing, the pinnace and eight-oared cutter were sent in pursuit of them. After two hours rowing, La Volpe was come up with and taken, after a smart resistance. The Legere was run ashore about four miles north of Cape St Mary; the crew formed on the rocks above her, and endeavoured to protect her, but she was soon in possession of the boats, who towed her out, under a fire of musketry from the shore, which was returned with great spirit by the marines in the boats. One Frenchman was seen killed; we had not a man hurt. The boats were commanded by Lieut. Cull and Capt. Nichols of the Marines, both volunteers. A French Ensign de Vaisseau was passenger in the Legere; M. Monier, Ensign de Vaisseau, on the Staff of General Dougelet at Corfu, was taken in La Volpe.

The Gazette also contains a letter from Mr Dyson, master of his Majesty's late brig Maria, Lieut. Bennet, dated Roseau, Dominica, containing the following account of the loss of that vessel. "Desirous of joining the Admiral as soon as possible, he procured from Gen. Ernouf a cartel for four officers and himself. On the morning of the 29th of Sept. he was attacked by a large French corvette, with which she maintained a hopeless contest.—When there was no possibility of saving the ship, and her ensign haulyards were shot away, the French Captain called out, "Had she struck?" Lieut. Bennett replied, "No;" and was shortly after killed by three grape shot he received in his body. The master still ordered the fire to be kept up; but finding the brig sinking, he struck, ran her on shore, and left her a mere wreck. The enemy's vessel was Le Sards, of 16 32-pound carronades, and 4 long 12 pounders on the main-deck, and 2 9-pounders on her quarter-deck. The little Maria had only 12 12-pounder carronades, and 65 men. Her loss was Lieut. Bennett, commander, Mr O'Donnell, midshipman, and 4 seamen killed, and 9 wounded, and recovering in the hospital at Guadaloupe.

Domestic Intelligence.

Fire in St James's Palace.

A most alarming fire broke out, about one o'clock on the morning of the 21st January, in St James's Palace, which burnt with great fury, and was not got under until about eight o'clock. No water could be procured for a considerable time, and then only a small supply, all the pipes being stopped by the frost. The fire being thus unrestrained, and the building containing an immensity of old timber, the flames attained a great height, and assumed a most tremendous appearance. To the immediate spectator, it presented one of the most sublime pictures that can be conceived, as seen through the trees, with its brightness reflected from the snow.—The flames were not subdued until one half of the Palace was consumed, including the left wing, with the apartments of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had but just returned home, when the fire broke out. For the greater part of the time it was not expected that any part of the Palace could escape destruction. A great deal of valuable furniture is destroyed. The Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, and Sussex, attended and remained until a late hour, encouraging the firemen and others in their exertions to stop the progress of the flames, and save the furniture, of which great quantities were carried out of the Palace, and deposited in the area. The Queen's guards were stationed round the Palace, to keep off the crowd and prevent plunder. The fire began in the apartments of Miss Rice, in the eastern wing. Her servant-maid, the only person lost or injured, was found next morning, not burnt but apparently suffocated in the apartment. It is supposed that her candle set fire to the room, and was the cause of this catastrophe.

STATE PAPERS.

CORRESPONDENCE *with the* RUSSIAN *and* FRENCH GOVERNMENTS *relative to the* OVERTURES *received from* ERFURTH. (*See* vol. 70. p. 867.)

Presented, by his Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.—Jan. 1809.

No. 1. — Letter from Count Nicolas de Romanzoff, to Mr Secretary Canning, dated Erfurth, 30th Sept. o. s. (12th October) 1808. Received October 21.

SIR—I send to your Excellency a letter which the Emperors of Russia and France wrote to his Majesty the King of England. The Emperor of Russia flatters himself that England will feel the grandeur and the sincerity of this step. She will there find the most natural and the most simple answer to the overture which has been made by Admiral Saumarez. The union of the two empires is beyond the reach of all change, and the two Emperors have formed it for peace as well as for war.

His Majesty has commanded me to make known to your Excellency that he has nominated Plenipotentaries, who will repair to Paris, where they will await the answer which your Excellency may be pleased to make to me. I request you to address it to the Russian Ambassador at Paris. The Plenipotentiaries named by the Emperor of Russia will repair to that city on the Continent to which the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and his allies shall have been sent.

In respect to the basis of the negotiation, their Imperial Majesties see no difficulty in adopting all those formerly proposed by England, namely, the *uti possidetis*, and every other basis founded upon the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration, &c.

Count NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

To his Excellency Mr Canning, &c.

No. 2.—Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Bonaparte, to his Majesty, dated Erfurth, 12th October 1808.—Received October 21.

SIRE—The present circumstances of Europe have brought us together at Erfurth. Our first thought is to yield to the wishes and the wants of every people, and to seek, in a speedy pacification with your Majesty, the most efficacious remedy for the miseries which oppress all nations. We make known to your Majesty our sincere desire in this respect by the present letter.

The long and bloody war which has torn the continent is at an end, without the possibility of being renewed. Many changes have taken place in Europe; many States have been overthrown. The cause is to be found in the state of agitation and misery in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations. Still greater changes may yet take place, and all of them contrary to the policy of the English nation. Peace, then, is at once the interest of the continent, as it is the interest of the people of Great Britain.

We unite in entreating your Majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, silencing that of the passions; to seek, with the intention of arriving at that object, to conciliate all interests, and by that means to preserve all the powers which exist, and to insure the happiness of Europe, and of this generation, at the head of which Providence has placed us.

(Signed) ALEXANDER —NAPOLEON.

(No. 3. is a duplicate of No. 1. but signed by Champagny, the French minister.—No. 4. is a duplicate of No. 2. with the signature of *Napoleon* before that of *Alexander*.—No. 5. and 6. are notes from Mr Canning to the French and Russian ministers at Paris, acknowledging the receipt of their respective letters.)

No. 7.—Letter from Mr Secretary Canning to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, dated Foreign Office, Oct. 28. 1808.

SIR—Having laid before the King my master the two letters which his Excellency the Count Nicolas de Romanzoff has transmitted to me from Erfurth, I have received his Majesty's commands to reply to that which is addressed to him, by the official note which I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency.

However desirous his Majesty might be to reply directly to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, you cannot but feel, Sir, that, from the unusual manner in which the letters signed by his Imperial Majesty were drawn up, and which has entirely deprived them of the character of a private and personal communication, his Majesty has found it impossible to adopt that mark of respect towards the Emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his Majesty never has acknowledged.

I am commanded to add to the contents of the official note, that his Majesty will hasten to communicate to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and to the existing Government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to him.

Your Excellency will perceive that it is absolutely necessary that his Majesty should receive an immediate assurance, that France acknowledges the Government of Spain as a party to any negotiation.

That

That such is the intention of the Emperor of Russia, his Majesty cannot doubt.

His Majesty recollects with satisfaction the lively interest which his Imperial Majesty has always manifested for the welfare and dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and he wants no other assurance that his Imperial Majesty cannot have been induced to sanction, by his concurrence, or by his approbation, usurpations, the principle of which is not less unjust than their example is dangerous to all legitimate Sovereigns.

As soon as the answers on this point shall have been received, and as soon as his Majesty shall have learnt the sentiments of the King of Sweden, and those of the Government of Spain, I shall not fail to receive the commands of his Majesty for such communications as it may be necessary to make upon the ulterior objects of the letter of Count Romanzoff.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 8. is the same in substance as No. 7, but addressed to M. de Champagny.

No. 9.—OFFICIAL NOTE.

The King has uniformly declared his readiness and desire to enter into negotiations for a general peace, on terms consistent with the honour of his Majesty's Crown, with fidelity to his engagements, and with the permanent repose and security of Europe. His Majesty repeats that declaration.

If the condition of the Continent be one of agitation and of wretchedness; if many States have been overthrown, and more are still menaced with subversion, it is a consolation to the King to reflect, that no part of the convulsions which have already been experienced, or of those which are threatened for the future, can be in any degree imputable to his Majesty. The King is most willing to acknowledge that all such dreadful changes are indeed contrary to the policy of Great Britain.

If the cause of so much misery is to be found in the stagnation of commercial intercourse, although his Majesty cannot be expected to hear, with unqualified regret, that the system devised for the destruction of the commerce of his subjects has recoiled upon its authors or its instruments, yet it is neither in the disposition of his Majesty, nor in the character of the people over whom he reigns, to rejoice in the privations and unhappiness even of the nations which are combined against him. His Majesty anxiously desires the termination of the sufferings of the Continent.

The war in which his Majesty is engaged was entered into by his Majesty for the immediate object of national safety. It has been prolonged only because no secure and honourable means of terminating it have hitherto been afforded by his enemies.

But in the progress of a war, begun for self-defence, new obligations have been imposed upon his Majesty, in behalf of powers whom the aggressions of a common enemy have compelled to make common cause with his Majesty, or who have solicited his Majesty's assistance and support in the vindication of their national independence.

The interests of the Crown of Portugal, and of his Sicilian Majesty, are confided to his Majesty's friendship and protection.

With the King of Sweden his Majesty is connected by ties of the closest alliance, and by stipulations which unite their councils for peace as well as for war.

To Spain his Majesty is not yet bound by any formal instrument; but his Majesty has, in the face of the world, contracted with that nation engagements not less sacred, and not less binding upon his Majesty's mind, than the most solemn treaties.

His Majesty therefore assumes, that in an overture made to his Majesty for entering into negotiations for a general peace, the relations subsisting between his Majesty and the Spanish Monarchy have been distinctly taken into consideration; and the Government acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, is understood to be a party to any negotiation in which his Majesty is invited to engage.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 13.—TRANSLATION—NOTE.

The undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honour to reply to the note of the 28th of October, signed by Mr Canning, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and addressed, by his Excellency, to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, that the admission of the Sovereigns in alliance with England to a congress cannot be a point of any difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it; but this principle by no means extends to the necessity of admitting the plenipotentiaries of the Spanish insurgents; the Emperor of Russia cannot admit them. His empire, in similar circumstances,—and England can recollect one particular instance,—has always been true to the same principle. Moreover, he has already acknowledged the King Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic Majesty, that he was united with the Emperor of the French for peace as well as for war, and his Imperial Majesty here repeats that declaration. He is resolved not to separate his interests from those of that monarch;

narch; but they are both ready to conclude a peace, provided that it be just, honourable, and equal for all parties.

The Undersigned sees, with pleasure, that, in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing presents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a Congress. He derives his persuasion, in this respect, from that which his Britannic Majesty has himself confided to the two Emperors, that he is bound by no positive engagement with those who have taken up arms in Spain. After fifteen years of war, Europe has a right to demand peace. The interest of all the powers, including that of England, is to render it general; humanity commands it; and such a desire, surely, cannot be foreign to the feelings of his Britannic Majesty. How can it be that he alone can withdraw himself from such an object, and refuse to terminate the miseries of suffering humanity!

The Undersigned consequently renews, in the name of the Emperor, his august master, the proposal already made, to send Plenipotentiaries to any city on the Continent which his Britannic Majesty may please to point out; to admit to the congress the Plenipotentiaries of the Sovereigns in alliance with Great Britain; to treat upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, and upon that of the respective powers of the belligerent parties; in fine, to accept any basis which may have for its object the conclusion of a peace, in which all parties shall find honour, justice, and equality.

The Undersigned has the honour to renew to his Excellency Mr Canning the assurance of his high consideration.

Count Nicolas de Romanzoff.

To his Excellency Mr Canning, &c.

No. 15.—Note.—Translation.

The Undersigned has laid before the Emperor his master, the note of his Excellency Mr Canning. If it were true that the evils of war were felt only on the Continent, certainly there would be little hope of attaining peace. The two Emperors had flattered themselves that the object of their measure would not have been misinterpreted in London. Could the English Ministry have ascribed it to weakness or to necessity, when every impartial Statesman must recognise, in the spirit and moderation by which it is dictated, the characteristics of power and true greatness? France and Russia can carry on the war so long as the Court of London shall not recur to just and equitable dispositions; and they are resolved to do so. How is it possible for the French government to entertain the proposal which has been made to it, of admitting to the negotiation the Spanish insurgents? What would the English Government have said, had it been proposed to them to admit the Catholic insurgents of Ireland? France, without having any treaties with them, has been in communication with them, has made them promises, and has frequently sent them succours. Could such a proposal have found place in a note, the object of which ought to have been not to irritate, but to endeavour to effect a mutual conciliation and good understanding? England will find herself under a strange mistake, if, contrary to the experience of the past, she still entertains the idea of contending successfully upon the Continent against the armies of France. What hope can she now have, especially as France is irrevocably united with Russia?

The Undersigned is commanded to repeat the proposal, to admit to the negotiation all the allies of the King of England; whether it be the King who reigns in the Brazils; whether it be the King who reigns in Sweden; or whether it be the King who reigns in Sicily; and to take for the basis of the negotiation the *uti possidetis*. He is commanded to express the hope that, not losing sight of the inevitable results of the force of states, it will be remembered, that between great powers there is no solid peace, but that which is at the same time equal and honourable for all parties. The Undersigned requests his Excellency, Mr Canning, to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) Champagny.

No. 17.—Official Note, dated Foreign Office, December 9. 1808.

The Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his master the note transmitted to him by his Excellency the Count Nicolas de Romanzoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, dated the 16th—28th of November. The King learns with astonishment and regret the expectation which appears to have been entertained that his Majesty should consent to commence a negotiation for a general peace, by the previous abandonment of the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain, in deference to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world. His Majesty had hoped that the participation of the Emperor of Russia, in the overtures made to his Majesty, would have afforded a security to his Majesty, against the proposal of a condition, so unjust in its effect, and so fatal in its example.

Nor

Nor can his Majesty conceive by what obligation of duty or of interest, or by what principle of Russian policy, his Imperial Majesty can have found himself compelled to acknowledge the right assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly Sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of loyal and independent nations.

If these be indeed the principles to which the Emperor of Russia has inviolably attached himself, to which his Imperial Majesty has pledged the character and resources of his empire; which he has united himself with France to establish by war, and to maintain in peace; deeply does his Majesty lament a determination by which the sufferings of Europe must be aggravated and prolonged; but not to his Majesty is to be attributed the continuance of the calamities of war, by the disappointment of all hopes of such a peace as would be compatible with justice and with honour.—The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 19.—Official Note, dated Foreign Office, December 9, 1809.

The Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his master, the note transmitted to him by his Excellency M. de Champagny, dated the 28th November.

He is especially commanded by his Majesty to abstain from noticing any of those topics and expressions insulting to his Majesty, to his allies, and to the Spanish nation, with which the official note transmitted by M. de Champagny abounds.

His Majesty was desirous to have treated for a peace which might have arranged the respective interests of all the powers engaged in the war, on principles of equal justice; and his Majesty sincerely regrets that this desire of his Majesty is disappointed.

But his Majesty is determined not to abandon the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain; and the pretension of France to exclude from the negotiation the Central and Supreme Government, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. is one, which his Majesty could not admit, without acquiescing in an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.—The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

(The intermediate numbers of these Papers are short letters from the different Ministers, merely acknowledging the receipt of their respective official notes.)

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

CONVENTION OF CINTRA.

His Majesty having declared his disapprobation of the Convention concluded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple with the Commander of the French army in Portugal on the 30th of August last, (both in his answer to the City of London's address, and in the speech at the opening of Parliament) as a measure "which had disappointed the hopes of the British nation,"—has been pleased to order a Board of Inquiry to assemble at Chelsea, in order to take the said transaction under their consideration. The Members of the Board met accordingly in the Great Room in Chelsea Hospital on Monday the 14th of November.—They are as follow:

PRESIDENT.—Gen. Sir DAVID DUNDAS.

Generals..... Earl Moira. Peter Craig. Lord Heathfield.

Lieut.-Gens..... Earl of Pembroke. Sir Geo. Nugent. Oliver Nicholls.

The Board being constituted, without any formality, the Hon. R. Ryder, Judge Advocate, read his Majesty's warrant, of which the following is a correct copy:—

"GEORGE R.—Whereas we were pleased, in the month of July 1808, to constitute and appoint Lieut.-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, Knt. to the command of a body of our forces, employed to act on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, or in such other part of the Continent of Europe as he might hereafter be directed to, and the said Lieutenant-General did, pursuant to our instructions transmitted to him, proceed to Portugal, and did, on the 22d of August 1808, land in that country, and take upon himself the command of the said body of our forces accordingly. And whereas it appears, that on the same 22d of August, and subsequently to his having assumed the command an armistice was concluded as follows—(Here is recited the armistice as stated in Sir Hew Dalrymple's dispatch.)

"And whereas it appears, that on the 30th day of August 1808, a convention was concluded as follows—(Here is recited the convention, as stated in Sir H. Dalrymple's dispatch.)

"We think it necessary that an inquiry should be made by the General Officers herein after-named, into the conditions of the said armistice and convention, and into all the causes and circumstances (whether arising from the previous operations of the British army or otherwise,) which led to them, and into the conduct, behaviour, and proceedings of the said Lieut.-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, and of any other officer or offi-

officers, who may have held the command of our troops in Portugal; and of any other person or persons, as far as the same were connected with the said armistice and convention, in order that the said General Officers may report to us, touching the matters aforesaid for our better information. Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby nominate and appoint the General Officers of our army, whose names are respectively mentioned in the list annexed, to be a Board, of which we do hereby appoint General Sir David Dundas, K. B. to be President, who are to meet accordingly for the purposes above mentioned. And you are hereby required to give notice to the said General Officers when and where they are to meet for the said examination and inquiry, and you are hereby directed to summon such persons as may be judged necessary by the said General Officers (whether the General Officers employed in the expedition or others,) to give information touching the said matters, or whose examination shall be desired by those employed in the said expedition. And the said General Officers are hereby directed to hear such persons as shall offer to give information touching the same, and they are hereby authorised, empowered, and required strictly to examine into the matters before mentioned, and to report a state thereof as it shall appear to them, together with their opinion thereupon, and also with their opinion, whether any or what further proceedings should be had thereupon; all which you are to transmit to our Commander in Chief, to be by him laid before us for our consideration; and for so doing this shall, as well to you as to our said General Officers, and all others concerned, be a sufficient warrant.

"Given at our Court at St James's this first day of November 1808, in the 49th year of our reign.

"By his Majesty's command,
(Signed) "JAMES PULTENEY.

"To our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, the Honourable Richard Ryder, Judge Advocate General, or his Deputy."

The Judge Advocate next read all the documents which appeared in the London Gazette of the 16th September last.

After a short consultation among the Members of the Board, the President observed, that, in obedience to his Majesty's warrant, it was incumbent upon them to proceed with all convenience to the examination of witnesses. Then turning to the auditory, he intimated, that as it was probable there would not be any more public business transacted this day, it was the pleasure of the Board that strangers should withdraw. The Court was accordingly cleared.

Second Day, Nov. 17.

The General Officers constituting the Board of Inquiry assembled again at eleven o'clock.

The Judge Advocate read a voluminous correspondence between the Commanders naval and military, of the expedition to Portugal, on the nature of their instructions.

He then addressing himself to the audience, stated, that the Board, influenced by a wish to promote the ends of public justice, were extremely anxious to prohibit any thing that had a tendency to defeat that desirable object. It was therefore their determination not to suffer the publication of any part of the proceedings pending the investigation, and until the general result should be known.

The copy of a letter was produced, written by Sir A. Wellesley to Gen. Burrard. The former objected to its being publicly read, because he had written it in confidence, and it contained free opinions on the characters of several Portuguese officers, who, not being subjects of our Government, ought not to have their actions examined by any Court belonging to this country.

Lord Moira perused the letter, and said, that its contents certainly did not refer to the subject of investigation; and as the practice of publishing letters of a confidential nature, abounding with free opinions on persons not subjects of our Government, would lead to most unpleasant consequences, it should not be read publicly.—The other Members of the Court concurred in his Lordship's opinion, and the letter was privately perused by the different Members of the Board.

Sir Hew Dalrymple then read a paper to the Court. It stated, that he had to claim their indulgence in the statement of some circumstances, by which his feelings and reputation had been deeply wounded. He had always looked forward with joy to this moment, when he should have an opportunity to repel a calumny which he had every reason to know had the most injurious effect upon his character. He alluded to a paragraph which appeared in one of the public newspapers, and which had been transmitted to the army in Portugal, calculated, not only to destroy the

the respect of the soldiers placed under his command, but to rob him of that confidence which his Majesty had been pleased to repose in him. The object of this paragraph was to defame his character, and to rescue that of a more favoured Officer; but, in what he was about to say on the subject, he was far from wishing to shrink from the responsibility, and still less to disclaim the share he had in making an armistice, which, in the event, the more it was considered, the more it would be approved.

[Sir Hew Dalrymple here read the paragraph to which he alluded—insinuating that he (Sir Hew) had torn the laurels from the brow of an Officer (Sir A. Wellesley) who had deserved the admiration of his country for a splendid victory; and that he compelled that same Officer to sign an armistice which would for ever remain on record as a disgrace to his Majesty's arms.]

Sir Hew Dalrymple begged leave most solemnly to affirm, on the word and honour of an officer, that the conference with General Kellerman, which lasted from two o'clock in the day, till nine at night, on the 22d of August, was carried on by Sir A. Wellesley, Sir H. Burrard, and himself; during the whole of which Sir A. Wellesley made what observations he thought proper upon the treaty, and took that prominent part in the discussion which the victory he had recently gained, and the local knowledge he possessed of the country, seemed to justify. The conference was held in the French language; and when he (Sir H. D.) advanced to the table, in order to place his signature to the armistice, he was informed by Gen. Kellerman, that he, as a General of Division, was unable to treat with the Commander in Chief of the British forces; and, therefore, it was proposed that Sir A. Wellesley should place his name to the armistice, and Sir H. Dalrymple did not recollect that a single objection was at that time made by Sir Arthur to the provisions of the treaty, excepting so far as related to the duration of the armistice. Sir Hew Dalrymple did not mean, upon any account, to avail himself of any other means of retrieving his character than what the established laws of the country allowed; his interest, and the interest of truth were so nearly connected, that they could not be separated; nor should he enter into any details which could not regularly come before this tribunal.

He was extremely happy that he was placed in the situation in which he now stood; but if any individual had chosen to prefer specific charges against him, he had no doubt but he could have justified his conduct with regard to the transactions in Portugal; and there was not a single officer of whose services his Majesty had been deprived by him with a view to the present investigation.

Sir Arthur Wellesley hoped, that in delivering in his narrative to the Board, he should be justified in making a few observations upon what had fallen from Sir Hew Dalrymple. Certain paragraphs had appeared in the newspapers, which had ventured to speak upon his conduct in the late transactions in Portugal, as if the writers of them had received any authority or information from him or from his friends, as to the truth of the facts there stated. He had never authorized any person connected with him in the service, or any of his friends, to give an authority to publishers of newspapers to state that he was compelled, or even ordered, to sign the armistice in question.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then delivered in his statement, and the Court adjourned at a quarter before four o'clock till Saturday.

Third day, November 19.

The Judge Advocate rose, and was about to read some documentary evidence he held in his hand, when

Sir Arthur Wellesley observed, that as he was not prepared to answer the statement made by Sir Hew Dalrymple on Thursday, so explicitly as he could have wished at the moment, he entreated permission now to give that answer, and that the same might be considered as a document in the Board's proceedings.—Sir Arthur then tendered a paper to the President, who signified the propriety of his first reading it aloud to the Board. Sir Arthur immediately acquiesced, and the contents of the statement were to the following effect:—"I cannot but lament with Sir Hew Dalrymple that any attempts should have been made, through the medium of the public prints,

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to wound his feelings or injure his reputation; but I have also cause to complain, as well as the Commander in Chief, and I do solemnly protest, that I never authorised any publisher, nor did any of my friends authorise any publisher to state that I had been compelled to sign the treaty of armistice by the orders of my superior officer. It is true I was present when the terms of that armistice were discussed with Gen. Kellerman, and it is also true that I took part in that discussion; but I never did, nor ever will say, that I signed it by the order of my superior officer, and that it was not in my power to disobey. At the same time I must state, that I did differ in more points than one, respecting that armistice, but I fully concurred in the principle and the necessity of the French evacuating Portugal.—When I spoke of the Commissariat being ill-composed, I had no intention whatever of casting a reflection upon any persons employed in that important department of the army, and it was not my wish that my remarks on that occasion should go forth to the public.—My motive for giving this explanation is to remove the impression, if any has been made, that I meant to reflect on the individuals connected with the department in question."

Sir Arthur having finished his statement, the paper was handed in, and placed before the Members of the Board.

The *Judge Advocate* then read some dispatches from Sir Hew Dalrymple to Lord Castlereagh; one dated the 3d of September, was published in the Gazette; others stating, that the terms of the armistice had been communicated to the Portuguese General, and who had not objected to them until after the conclusion of the negociation, and the convention had been signed. A letter in French, from the Portuguese General, objecting to the terms of the convention, and an answer from Sir Hew Dalrymple, stating, that the good faith of the country was pledged to carry these conditions into effect. Some other letters were also read relating to points of detail.

In one of these letters, Sir Hew Dalrymple expresses his surprise that so large a sum as 40,000l. mentioned in the protest, should have been carried off, and declares his intention of ordering restitution.

A variety of other documents were then read; some addresses from the Portuguese expressed satisfaction at the removal of the French from Portugal, and others protested in the strongest terms against the articles of the convention.

After the conclusion of the documentary evidence, *Sir Arthur Wellesley* rose, and read a narrative of the proceedings from the time that he took the command of the army. Sir Arthur sailed from Cork on the 12th July, landed at Corunna on the 30th; heard there of the defeat of the Spaniards at Rio Seco; had frequent conferences with the Junta of Gallicia, offered them the assistance of his army, but was expressly told that they did not want men, but money, arms, and ammunition, and that the most valuable service that he could render to Spain would be to drive the French from Portugal. After leaving Corunna, he went to Oporto, learnt from the Bishop that the Portugueze force consisted of about 5000 regulars and militia, about 1500 scattered over the country, and 1500 Spaniards. The Bishop promised mules for the conveyance of the artillery and ammunition waggons. Sir Arthur next visited Sir C. Cotton, to consult with him on the means of entering the Tagus, and attacking the forts in the vicinity of Lisbon. When there, he received a letter from General Spencer off Cadiz, intimating that he waited his orders. It being Sir Arthur's opinion that the first object was to drive the French from Portugal, and understanding that the Junta of Seville did not think Gen. Spencer's presence absolutely necessary to the operations in Andalusia, he ordered the General to join him. He was at first informed that the French force in Portugal was about 16,000 or 17,000 men, of which about 14,000 were in Lisbon and the forts in the neighbourhood, and the remainder dispersed in small garrisons in the different strong places; but he afterwards learnt that they were nearly 24,000. In these circumstances, he conceived that it would be extremely dangerous to attempt a landing in any of the small bays to the north of the Tagus, where he would be immediately exposed to an attack from the main body of the French army. He therefore resolved on landing at Mondego Bay, where he could speedily co-operate with the Portugueze force which had proceeded to Coimbra. When off the Bay, he was informed, by a letter from Lord Castlereagh, that 5000 men under General Anstruther, and above 10,000 more under Sir John Moore, were proceeding to join him. He also heard of Dupont's defeat, and that Loison, with 4000 or 5000 French, had been detached to the province of Alentejo, to suppress an in-

insurrection in the south of Portugal. The landing in Mondego Bay was effected on the 5th, with considerable difficulty. General Spencer landed on the 7th and 8th. Having ascertained the enemy's force, he wrote a letter to Sir H. Burrard, with a plan of operations for the corps that he was to bring into Portugal, and on the 9th the advanced guard of the army marched forward towards Lisbon. On that day he heard of Joseph Bonaparte having left Madrid, and of the probability of Marshal Bessieres making an irruption into the north of Portugal. It was necessary to gain some important advantages before this plan should be effected, and the army continued its march. The Portugueze Generals soon demanded to be supplied with provisions from the British stores, which it was impossible to comply with. The Portugueze separated, and continued to remain separate from the British till after the 22d of August. Sir Arthur did every thing to induce them to co operate; he demanded only a reinforcement of 1000 infantry, 400 light troops, and 200 cavalry, and promised that they should receive provisions from the British stock; but even to this the Portugueze General would not consent! We have then the battle of Roleia, with a reference to the Gazette for particulars. Before that action, Sir Arthur had thought of attacking the French posts upon the coast, but being so miserably disappointed of the Portugueze co-operation, and having witnessed the gallantry of the French in the action of the 17th, he resolved to change his plan, and to make towards the French position of Torres Vedras. General Anstruther's force landed on the 20th. We have then the battle of Vimiera, with a reference to the Gazette for particulars, and with it terminated Sir Arthur's command, and of course his narrative ends.

Fourth day, Nov. 21.—Answers were read to a number of questions in writing given in to Sir Arthur Wellesley by the President, in which there is nothing of importance. *Lord Moira* asked whether Sir Arthur thought the force under his command sufficient to drive the French from Lisbon and the forts on the Tagus? The answer was in the affirmative. His Lordship then asked to what extent provisions had been supplied by the country, and whether it could have afforded a sufficiency for the wants of the army, if means had been employed to collect them? Sir Arthur replied, that no exertions would have drawn from the Portugueze a supply of bread sufficient for the army. The country afforded no provisions but beef and wine; of these there was at first abundance, but wine was afterwards frequently exhausted, when the troops halted more than one day in a place, and latterly a sufficient supply could not be obtained; and it was also soon found, that without killing the draught bullocks in the country people's carts, the supply of cattle was not sufficient in Portugal for a large army. In fact, before Sir Arthur quitted the army, more than half the food was in salt provisions, and afterwards, he believes, the whole. Sir Arthur believed the expulsion of the French from Portugal to be an object of the highest importance to the Spanish nation.

Captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, described the dangerous nature of the coast, and the extreme difficulties of the debarkation. Many of the transports were insufficient; out of 200, 60 lost their anchors and cables, and had the hard weather continued, the whole must have gone to the bottom; about 20 flat bottomed boats were lost, and seven or eight men drowned.

Sir Hew Dalrymple then came forward, and read his narrative of the operations of the army under his command. On the 15th of July, he received dispatches announcing his appointment to the chief command of the armies in Spain and Portugal, with instructions, not only to expel the French from Portugal, but to cut off their retreat from Spain, with an outline of measures to be pursued when these objects were accomplished. On embarking on the 13th of August, he was informed by Lord Collingwood of the French having abandoned Madrid, probably with a view to more active operations in conjunction with Bessieres. He also heard of the landing of Sir Arthur Wellesley in Mondego Bay. On the 19th he had an interview with Admiral Cotton, who informed him that Sir A. Wellesley was proceeding along the coast, and that he relied chiefly on the victualling transports for provisions. The Admiral thought lightly of the French force at Lisbon, but Sir Hew did not think with him. He also resolved to land at Mondego Bay, but not to interfere with the plans of Sir Arthur in that separate command for which he had been selected, as he had been recommended to his particular confidence; great confidence was expressed in his well-known talents, and a sort of wish was expressed that every attention which the rules of the service would allow, should be paid to his advice and opinion. On learning that Sir H. Burrard had taken the command of the

the army, he landed on the 22d, perfectly ignorant of the state of the Portugueze insurgents, their numbers, discipline, and efficiency, and had shortly after an interview with Sir Arthur Wellesley. He found the army in the same position that it occupied the day before, and his first order was for it to move forward. He knew not why other officers thought that, if the army had advanced on the 21st, the result of the action would have been more important; it was true that the French had lost more men than we in the battle of Vimiera; but the great loss which we sustained in our very small body of cavalry in a great measure balanced that advantage. None of the officers saw any difficulty in forcing the French to cross the Tagus; but he himself had not had time to learn the strength of the Portugueze or of the French, or the state of the British ordnance, or of the Commissariat. A short time after his landing, the French appeared to be moving forward, and it was expected that another action was to be fought on the same ground; but it proved to be the cavalry attending General Kellerman, who came to solicit an armistice. There were few objections made to the conditions of the armistice. As to the article respecting private property, about which such a clamour had been raised in this country and in Portugal, it was nothing different from the customary articles on all similar occasions; he might instance the capitulations of Malta, Alexandria, and Egypt. It never was intended to include any sort of merchandise or public property; it was declared by Kellerman himself to mean nothing but what was strictly the private property of the French; but it was not to be expected that we should be able to restore to the Portugueze the full effects of eight months of French plunder; when he (Sir Hew) heard of some attempts to carry off plunder, he declared that any persons, whatever their rank, presuming to carry off what was not strictly private property, should be detained as prisoners of war. If the armistice had not been agreed to, the army must have marched forward, not exceeding 16,000 men, exposed perhaps to the horrors of famine as well as those of war, and, being once embarked in so hazardous a service, rapidity of movement was every thing; but this was impossible, as many of the artillery horses were insufficient; and if it had been resolved on to attack the enemy, the British army must have been confined to a position near the sea, to ensure the junction of Sir John Moore. (Some uninteresting conversation with a Portugueze General respecting the armistice is then detailed.) On the 24th Col. Murray returned from Sir C. Cotton, and was sent off to Lisbon to report the Admiral's objection to the article respecting the Russian fleet. The French Commander agreed that the article should be expunged. On the 29th Captain Dalrymple returned with the convention. Of some of the articles he disapproved, and assembled all the principal officers for their advice. The armistice expired next morning, so that he must either have ratified the convention or recommenced hostilities. With the approbation of Generals Burrard, Wellesley, Moore, Hope, &c. he did ratify it. He conceived the chief responsibility of the measure to lie upon him, and he should therefore give his reasons for agreeing to it. The first was the probability of a scarcity of provisions, in consequence of which, and of the danger of the surf, it had been determined that Sir J. Moore's corps should be landed gradually, and that each division should bring along with it provisions sufficient for its own use. Such was the state of the weather, that on the very day after the signature of the convention, the whole British fleet was driven out to sea, and there was no calculating how long such weather might last;—thus was the provisioning of the army most uncertain, for no supply of corn could be had from the Portugueze, and the sole dependence was on our own victualling ships. Farther, the attack of the forts on the Tagus was not the light matter that had been represented. Fort St Julien was in the best state of defence, and could not have been reduced without battering cannon; and if it had been resolved to attack the French in their strong positions, much time must have been required for making the necessary preparations—much more for reducing the enemy to such a condition as would have obliged him to surrender at discretion. A battle must have been fought almost in the city of Lisbon, and Kellerman's threat of destruction

struction to that city would most probably have been realised. But, if Portugal was the only object of the expedition, the convention was no doubt most improper, for certainly, by a delay of some months, the French force might have been completely reduced; but he always understood that the expulsion of the French from Portugal was a mere preliminary to the great and the ultimate object of the expedition—a co-operation of the British army in the defence of Spain. If he was right, there was no room for delay; if the British force had been detained a month or two longer, the heavy rains would have rendered it impossible for them to join the Spaniards before the middle of spring. These were his reasons for ratifying a convention, which would be the more approved the more it was investigated. He received dispatches from Ministers after the convention, which induced him to think that they approved of his conduct. He had a letter from Lord W. Bentinck approving of the convention. He had letters of thanks from the chief Magistrate of Lisbon, from the Bishop of Oporto, from General Castanos, and from various public bodies, and he felt that he had done his duty to his country.

Fifth day, Nov. 22.—Sir Arthur Wellesley read some observations on the narrative of Sir Hew Dalrymple. After a defence of his military operations, he made the important declaration, that "At the moment when his command ceased, it had been his object to have turned the enemy's position at Torres Vedras, and he could assert that, at that moment, however much the difficulty might have been, the means existed in his hands of bringing the contest to a fortunate conclusion." But this plan not having been adopted, Sir Arthur again expressed his approbation of the principle of the convention, although he totally dissented from particular points in it. He wished, for instance, that the negotiation should not extend beyond the suspension of hostilities; that, instead of "private property," the words "arms and baggage" might be substituted; and that nothing should be introduced about the Russian fleet. In none of these did the Commander agree with him; and he certainly appeared, instead of cultivating his friendship, to be prejudiced against him. When Kellerman's approach was announced, Sir A. asked Sir H. if he should go to the outposts to speak to him? The answer was, no; that Kellerman had inquired for the Commander of the Forces, and that he must be brought to head-quarters. Sir Arthur corrected a statement of Sir Hew's, in which he stated, that it was in consequence of a suggestion of General Kellerman, and not by any desire expressed from Sir H. Dalrymple himself, that he (Sir A.) signed the preliminary articles. Sir Arthur declared that he was in another room, when Sir H. came to him, and informed him that Kellerman had said, when he (Sir H.) was going up to sign the preliminary treaty, that it was not proper for him, the Commander of the Forces, to sign such a paper with a General of Division. He (Sir H.) therefore asked Sir A. if he had any objections to sign the paper, when he said he would sign it as any other paper that he might be desired to sign by his authority. But Sir Arthur disclaimed all responsibility, when his superior officer, the Commander of the Forces, was himself present; was in fact the negotiator of the treaty, had stepped forward to sign it himself, and was only prevented by General Kellerman on a point of etiquette. Upon the whole, he declared that Sir H. Dalrymple decided for himself on every proposition, and he (Sir Arthur) never saw the convention till he landed in England. *Sir H. Dalrymple* replied, that in the negotiation of the armistice, Sir Arthur certainly discussed the points for some time at the table with General Kellerman.

Sixth day, Nov. 24.—Colonel Torrens and Captain Malcolm were called by Sir A. Wellesley, chiefly to prove that Sir A. disapproved of many points of the armistice; that he had not the confidence of Sir H. Dalrymple; and that the latter had paid no attention to his recommendation of advancing the army, until the necessity of it was again urged by Sir A. to Col. Murray. *Sir Hew Dalrymple* then read answers to a number of written questions given him by the President, chiefly relating to his proceedings on landing; the steps he took to obtain information, and the knowledge he obtained of the comparative state of the British and French force, their numbers and resources, previous to the armistice.

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The result of the answers was, that Sir Hew had obtained very little information, and that he did not recollect precisely from whom he had it. The rest has been anticipated in his previous exhibitions.—*Gen. Fergusson* also read answers to some written questions of the President. From the landing to the battle of the 21st, there was a regular supply of provisions, and on that day there was three days biscuit in the camp. He did not know the strength of the forts on the Tagus, and the defences of Lisbon; the castle of Lisbon he believed to be of no great strength, but the forts and positions of defence in the vicinity and on the Tagus were certainly strong. Had the French withstood a siege, the army was not provided with the necessary artillery, the largest being 9-pounders. In the event of such an attack Lisbon must have been destroyed. As to the convention, General F. seemed to doubt whether the objects accomplished by it might not have been obtained more speedily by other means. *General Spencer* gave in a military report of the strength of the forts commanding the Tagus.

Seventh day, Nov. 26.—Generals Ackland, Spencer, and Nightingale, were examined. They were of opinion that the French would not have surrendered prisoners of war on the 22d, nor, if driven back upon Lisbon, without making farther efforts. The French could not have been prevented from retiring across the Tagus, and the advantages secured by the convention could not, in their opinion, have been secured by any other means. General N. however, was somewhat doubtful as to what might have been their conduct, for "he would say, that the whole French army, both men and officers, were completely broken-hearted, and dispirited, after the battle of Vimiera." The convention, General S. observed, was similar to that in Egypt in 1801. In reply to some questions about artillery, it was stated that the Alfred, which was armed with 24 pounders, was ordered to attend the movements of the army from Mondego, for the express purpose of supplying whatever heavy ordnance may be wanted. There was no heavy artillery on carriages, and if there had, it could not have been brought forward on account of the badness of the roads. Captain Preval, of the engineers, gave some information respecting the works at Lisbon. The President then signified that there could be no further proceeding until the arrival of Sir H. Burrard, who was hourly expected, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

January 25.

THE Court having advised the informations ordered in the case of Rachel Wright, convicted of child-stealing at the Glasgow circuit, in Sept. last, delivered their opinions at great length. Their Lordships unanimously agreed in finding that child-stealing is a crime, according to the law of Scotland, and one that, so often as it had occurred, had been punished capitally. Sentence of death was therefore pronounced on the prisoner, that she be executed at Edin. on the 8th March. Before pronouncing sentence, the Lord Justice Clerk made a most impressive and eloquent address to the pannel.—All their Lordships were present.—She has, however, received a respite during his Majesty's pleasure.—The circumstances connected with this case are the following:—

"On Friday, 8th July last, the mother of the child having gone into a neighbour's house, left her playing at the door. On her coming out, about ten minutes afterwards, she missed the infant, when a search was immediately made, and every means used to get intelligence concerning her, but to no purpose. The distraction of a parent's mind, in such a situation, it is more easy to imagine than describe. In this distraction, however, did both parents remain until Sunday at mid-day, when such intelligence was obtained as led to the recovery of the child. The circumstances attending the discovery are worthy of record.

record.—Having mentioned their loss to Mr Ewing of Glasgow, he, on the Sunday, after the morning service, intimated, that if any person could give information respecting the child, he would be happy to receive it. Providentially a person was present who had seen a woman carrying a child into Kilmarnock the preceding day, and from the inhuman manner in which she treated it, conceived that it could not be her own, and that most likely it was the one advertised. This information being immediately communicated to the father, he instantly set out for Kilmarnock; but, upon reaching that town, he learned, to his disappointment, that the woman had proceeded towards Irvine, whither he posted with the utmost speed. While hastening to Irvine, in extreme agitation, he was accosted by a gentleman on horseback, and asked the cause of his pushing forward at such a rate; who, being informed of it, immediately dismounted, and gave the poor man his horse. This circumstance, however, although well intended, had likely defeated its purpose; for the poor man, impelled by his anxiety, kept the horse at a quick pace, and being wholly unaccustomed to riding, found himself soon unable to proceed farther. At this moment he fell in with a young man (a volunteer, we believe,) to whom he made his case known; when he forthwith volunteered his services, and, mounting the horse, proceeded in quest of the thief. When he came within a little of Prestick toll-bar, he descried a woman with a child, answering the description he had received; and immediately demanding, in an authoritative tone, that she should stop and deliver the child, she was, as it were, fixed to the spot, and speechless. The child had been so subdued by beating, that she showed no symptoms of reluctance at coming to a stranger; and he, after getting her secured by a party of volunteers who were passing at the time, rode off in triumph with the infant to her father. When he came within sight of him, the only symptom the child showed of sensibility, was of exclaiming, "Eh, there's my daddy!"—It is unnecessary to add, that he hastened home, to restore to the arms of his afflicted wife the infant, whose loss had almost deprived her of reason."

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 23. At Drumoyne House, Robert Smith, Esq. of Mountblow, Jamaica, to Jane, eldest daughter of William Reid, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

26. At Edinburgh, William Falconer, Esq. of Briskhall, to Ann, fifth daughter of the late John Sutherland, Esq. of Wester.

30. At ditto, Arthur Copperthwaite, Esq. Royal Marines, to Agnes, second daughter of James Kenion, Esq. late of Leeds, Yorkshire.

Lately, at ditto, John Wentworth Sturgeon, Esq. to Barbara, second daughter of the late Captain James Skene, of Aberdeen.

At London, Captain Pulteney Malcolm, royal navy, to Miss Elphinston, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Fullerton Elphinston.

Feb. 1. At Perth, the Rev. Robert S. Walker, Aughtergaven, to Cecilia, second daughter of Mr Cornfute, merchant in Perth.

13. At Edinburgh, John Stewart, Esq. of Binny, to Janet, youngest daughter of the late James Dundas, Esq. of the East India Company's service.

13. At Dumfries, William Walker, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr Burnside, of that place.

16. At Heckfield church, Hants, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and the divorced lady of Lord Boringdon.

Lately, at London, Ebenezer Gairdner, Esq. of Cannon Street, to Harriet, only daughter of the late T. Meredith, Esq. of Calcutta.

Captain Peter Parker, of the Melpomene frigate, to Miss Marianne Dallas, daughter of Sir George Dallas, Bart.

Charles Christie Esq. of Gunnersbury Lodge, to Miss Dickinson, daughter of John Dickinson, Esq. of Winchester Row, London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. At Skeldon, the Lady of William Fullarton of Skeldon, Esq. a son, who died on the 10th.

17. The Lady of Captain M. H. Scott, royal navy, a daughter.

19. Mrs Gillanders of Highfield, a son,

23. At Alva, Mrs Johnstone of Alva, a daughter.

24. At Collie-Priest House, Devonshire, Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Clarke of Comrie, a daughter.

29. At Slains Castle, the Countess of Errol, a daughter.

29. The Lady of Geo. Macpherson Grant, Esq. of Ballindalloch, a daughter.

At

At Cove, near Cork, Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son.

Feb. 1. At London, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, a daughter.

3. Mrs Bruce of Kennet, a still-born child.

5. At London, the Lady of Geo. Mackenzie, Esq. of Berners Street, a son.

—. At ditto, the Lady of Malcolm Ross, Esq. a son.

9. At ditto, Mrs William Brown, Langdon Place, a daughter.

11. At St Mary's, Scilly, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel George Molle, of the 9th regiment of foot, a son.

15. At Ayr, the Lady of the Hon. Roger Rollo, a daughter.

19. At Denham Green, the Hon. Mrs Erskine of Cardross, a son.

The Lady of Brigadier-General Henry Campbell, a daughter.

At Botley Grange, Hants, the Lady of Colonel Gordon, a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1808. On his estate, in St Thomas's in the East, Jamaica, after a residence of 80 years upon the island, George Tod, Esq. eldest son of the deceased Mr George Tod, shipmaster in Leith.

March. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieut. James Gordon, commanding his Majesty's gun-brig Plumper. As a man and an officer, he was highly respected and beloved.

Oct. 6. At Jamaica, Lieutenant Andrew Skene, of the 60th regiment, fourth son of the late Capt. James Skene, of Aberdeen.

Nov. At Richmond, Jamaica, Peter Martin, second son of Mr Peter Martin, Belleville, near Edinburgh.

9. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr Lauchlan Bogle, merchant there.

20. In Jamaica, Lieut.-Col. Robt. Honyman, second son of Lord Armadale. He served as a volunteer during the campaign in Egypt, where he was honoured with the approbation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and acquired the esteem and friendship of Sir John Moore, Generals Hope, Spencer, and other distinguished officers. At the attack on the Dutch lines, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, he, under Sir David Baird, led on the 93d regiment, of which he was Major, and was severely wounded. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th regiment of foot, he lately received the thanks of the Commander in Chief of the island of Jamaica, for his active services in suppressing a mutiny of the Black troops in that island, where he has since fallen a victim to the fever of the country, at the age of 27.

Dec. 1. At Milton, Captain Archibald Macdonald of Milton.

—. In the island of Dominica, Charles M'Murdo, of his Majesty's ship Amaranthe, son of Capt. George Lewis M'Murdo, Dumfries-shire militia.

27. At Crantit in Orkney, in the prime of life, James Watson, Esq. factor for the Rt. Hon. Lord Dundas.

Jan. 3. 1809. At London, in his 53d year, the most noble Dennis Brown, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, and Knight of the order of St Patrick.

3. At ditto, the Hon. Henry Percy, son of Lord Louvaine.

3. At Dundee, Mr Patrick Williamson.

4. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Crombie, merchant, in the 61st year of his age.

4. At Dumfries, Miss Barbara Grierson, daughter of the late Mr John Grierson.

4. At Linlithgow, Mrs Mary Mitchell, relict of Bailie John Gibson.

5. At Branxholm, aged 63, Adam Ogilvie, Esq. of Hartwoodmyres, Advocate, and Chamberlain to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, greatly and deservedly regretted.

5. At Upper Libberton, Mr Patrick Cunningham, farmer there.

5. At his house, Leithwalk, James Ogilvie, Esq. late Collector of Excise for Fife.

5. At London, the Hon. Mrs Cornwallis, sister to Lord Bayning.

5. At Bath, General Edward Smith, Col. of the 43d regiment of foot, and Governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica.

5. Mrs Forbes, wife of Jas. Forbes, Esq. of Stanmore Hill.

7. At Ormidale, Major Alex. Campbell, late of the Argyllshire militia.

7. At Callander, Mrs Ann Drummond, aged 64, widow of James Simson, Esq. of Edenshead, Fife.

8. At Dumfries, Mrs Riddick, relict of Robert Riddick, Esq. of Corbietoun.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Amelia Fraser, relict of William Abernethy, Esq. of Crimonmogate.

8. At ditto, in the 30th year of his age, Lieut. John Berry, late of the Royal Navy. He served on board of his Majesty's ship Revenge, in the glorious action of the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson, off Trafalgar.

8. At Hamilton, Archibald Burns, Esq. Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, and Sheriff-substitute for the county of Lanark at Hamilton.

8. At Dundee, Mr David Livingston, writer.

9. At Glasgow, Mrs Elizabeth Macfie, wife of Mr Gilbert Lang, jun.

10. At Forres, William Monro, Esq. late of Jamaica; he lived respected and died regretted.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Carstairs.

11. At ditto, Miss Dewar.

Jan. 12. At Montrose, Lieut. Jas, Ouchterlony, of the Edinburgh Castle Invalids, at the age of 83.

13. At Aberdeen, James Paull, Esq. aged 86 years.

18. At Sligo, in Ireland, Andrew Hume, sen. Esq. merchant, after a long and severe illness.

15. At Aberdeen, Mr Robert Tower.

17. At Brechin, much regretted, at the house of the Rev. David Blackadder, Thomas Blackadder, aged 75.

18. At Tweed Bank, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Dunsmore, much esteemed, and sincerely regreted by a numerous circle of friends and relations.

18. At Dumbarton, John Gray, eldest son of John Gray, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire.

19. At Portobello, Mrs Mary Mitchell, wife of Mr Charles Ritchie, ironmonger, Edinburgh.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mowbray, relict of Mr Robert Mowbray, merchant, Edinburgh.

19. At Daill, in Argyllshire, John MacDougall, Esq. of Lunga.

21. At London, Lieut.-General Hibbert, formerly Commander in Chief of the East India Company's forces in Bengal.

21. At Hamilton, Alexander Gray, Esq. manufacturer there, and one of the magistrates of that burgh.

22. At London, Lieut.-Col. Bothwell, late of the Royal North British Dragoons.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr John M'Glashan, writer.

22. At the manse of Kincardine O'Niel, the Rev. William Morice, in the 81st year of his age and 48th of his ministry.

24. At his house in Whitehall, London, aged 80, the Right Hon. James, Earl of Fife. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estate by the Hon. Alex. Duff, of Echt, his Lordship's next brother german, now Earl of Fife. The British title of Baron is extinct.

24. At London, Gordon Turnbull, Esq. late of the island of Grenada. Of this gentleman it can be said, that, so perfect were his virtues, no one who knew him but will lament his death, and venerate his memory.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr James Brunton, writer.

25. At Barnton, the infant daughter of George Ramsay, Esq.

25. At Kelmune, Duncan MacDougall, Esq. of Kneepoch, Argyllshire.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Morison, late of Wrights Houses, aged 88.

26. At Kennoway, Capt. David Seton, aged 57.

27. At Plymouth, Major Archibald Argyle Campbell, 42d regt. son of the late Duncan Campbell. Esq. of Killochronan, Lieut.-Col. in the Breadalbane Fencibles. He was distinguished by every qualification that can render an officer valuable to his country. The officers of the 42d regiment, in which he served 22 years, lament, with deep concern, the loss of an inestimable friend, and the soldiers as for a father, whose exemplary life became the victim of the incessant fatigue sustained in the arduous discharge of duty, and in unwearied exertion to alleviate their hardships. Seized with a fever soon after the battle of Corunna, in which he was engaged, he lived to arrive and expire at Plymouth, in the 41st year of his age.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Law, messenger at arms.

27. At Byers, East Lothian, Beatrix Dudgeon, second daughter of John Dudgeon, Esq. of East Craig.

29. At Hope Park House, Robert Nasmyth, Esq. advocate.

30. Lieut. John Macdonald, of the Royal Artillery, son of Captain Macdonald, Ballispardan.

30. The Rev. James Gordon, minister of Bellie, in the 82d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry.

30. At the manse of Abbotshall, the Rev. George Shaw, in the 73d year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Storie, widow of Mr Alexander Storie, candlemaker, Edinburgh.

31. At Craig House, H. Colquhoun, Esq.

On his passage home from Corunna, Lieut.-Colonel Symes, of the 76th regiment, formerly Ambassador to the kingdom of Ava.

Lately, aged 72, his Excellency Count Bruhl, many years Minister from the Elector of Saxony to his Britannic Majesty, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle.

Lately, at the Rectory House, Lincolnshire, Mrs Radcliffe, the celebrated authoress of the Romance of the Forest, the Mysteries of Udolpho, and other popular works.

Lately, at her brother's, the Rev. S. Raymond, of Belchamp Hall, Essex, the Right Hon. the Countess of Dundonald.

Lately, at Nith Bank, Mrs Murray, mother of the first Countess Lockhart.

Lately, at Edinbarnet, aged 90, James Stirling, Esq. of Law.

At Edinburgh, aged 75, Mr John Home, land surveyor.

At Titchfield, Rear Admiral Jonathan Faulkner.

At Catisfield, Rear-Admiral Edward O'Bryen, who gallantly broke the line, when commanding the Monarch, in the memorable action off Camperdown. He

was

was a very brave officer, and was several times wounded, fighting the battles of his country.

At Beverley, Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson, Major of the 36th regiment of foot.

At Kirkton, Kirkmahoe, Mr James Ferguson, farmer, at the advanced age of 88.

Feb. 1. At Summerville, Mr William Phillips, son of William Phillips, Esq. of Summerville.

2. At Aberdeen, Robert Barclay, Esq. aged 94.

4. At Inverness, Mr George Munro, merchant.

5. At Edinburgh, in her 80th year, Mrs Christian Ker, daughter of the late John Ker, Esq. Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh College, and of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen.

5. At ditto, aged 38, Capt. James Ross Farquharson of Invercauld, royal navy.

6. At Hawick, the Rev. Thomas Dyce.

6. At the Abbeyhill, the Rev. William Sivewright, preacher of the gospel.

7. At Edinburgh, John Smyth, Esq. of Balharry, writer to the signet.

8. At ditto, Mr William Henry Scott, engraver, aged 29.

8. At Grimsthorpe Castle, his Grace the Duke of Ancaster and of Kestevan, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey. The Dukedom and Marquisate become extinct, but the Earldom devolves on General Albemarle Bertie, Member for Stamford.

9. At Morebattle, Mr David Morison, student of medicine, son of the Rev. David Morison, Morebattle.

10. At Walton upon Thames, the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Bennet, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

10. At Skeldon, the infant son of William Fullarton, Esq advocate.

11. At Edinburgh, Robert Vans Agnew Esq. of Shuchan and Barnbarrow, Wigtonshire.

11. At the manse of Muthill, the Rev. John Scott, minister of that parish, in the 65th year of his age, and 43d of his ministry.

11. At Leith, Mrs Margaret Maitland, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Maitland, shipmaster, and wife of George Sim, Tobacconist.

12. At Edinburgh, aged 78, Mr Allan Begg, accountant of Excise.

12. At London, Mr William Macintosh, late of Culclachy, near Inverness.

12. At Glasgow, Walter A. W. Meikleham, youngest son of Dr William Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in that university.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Erskine, relict of Gilbert Laurie, Esq. late Commissioner of Excise.

17. At Heriotshill, Mrs Katharine Lockhart, relict of Robert Jamieson, Esq. writer to the signet.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliza Hamilton, spouse of the Rev. Mr Oliver, minister, Corstorphine, much and justly regretted.

At Huntingdon, Capt. Thomas Stevenson, Royal Navy.

At London, Dr John Hunter, F. R. S. Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Feb. 6.	—	¼ pr.	67 ¼
13.	—	½ ¾ —	67½ ¼
20	245	½ —	67½ ¼
27.	—	½ ¾ —	67¼

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

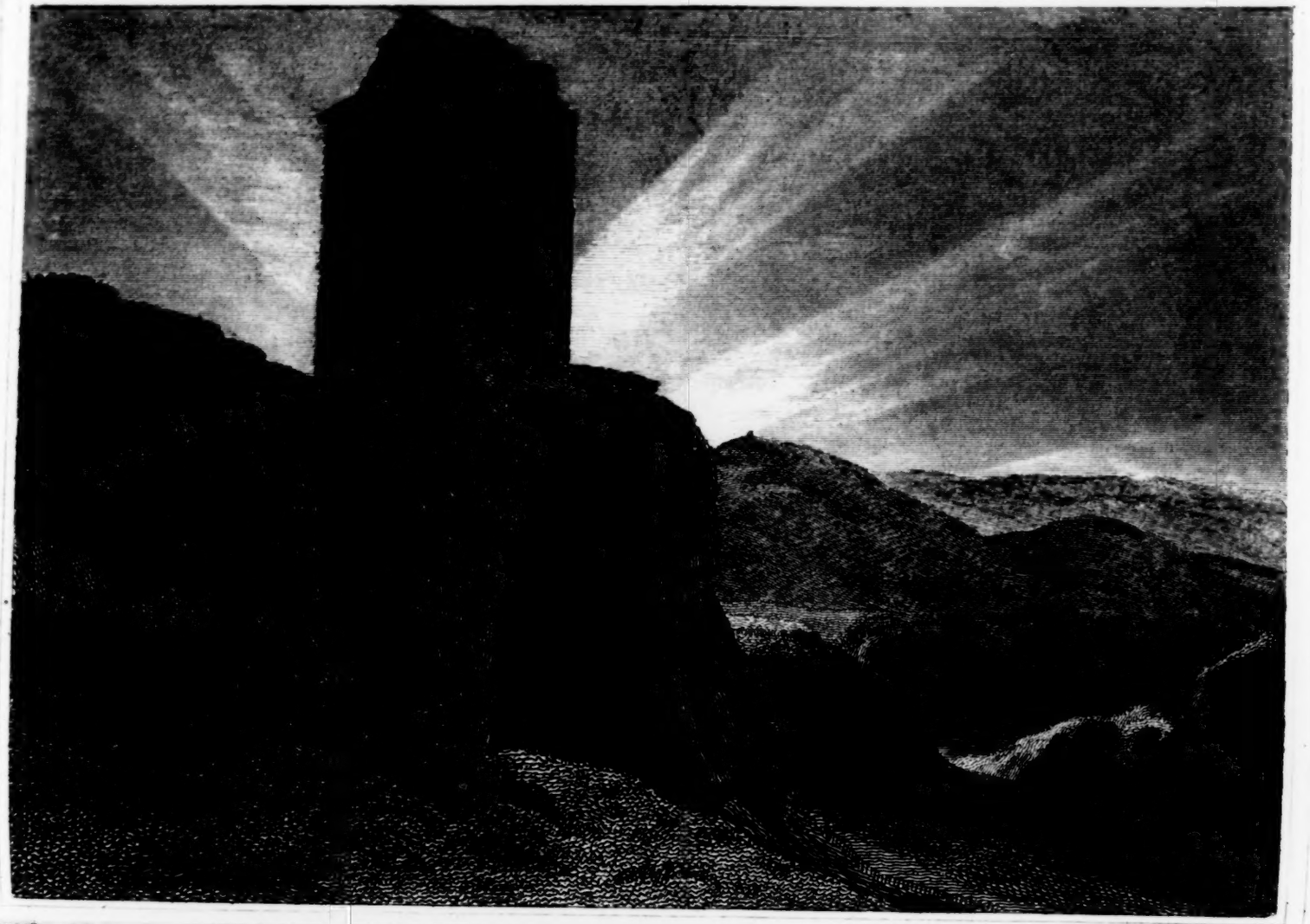
1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Feb. 6.	70 90	40 46	32 38	46 56
13.	74 94	36 46	33 37	46 52
20.	75 95	36 45	36 40	48 54
27.	75 96	36 46	36 41	48 54

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Feb. 3.	41 s. 50	25 s. 31	27 s. 31	27s. 32
10.	40 50	25 32	27 31	27 31
17.	41 51	26 32	27 22	27 33
24.	43 55	26 32	27 33	28 36

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Feb. 7.	240	22 21½	32	17 —
14.	300	24 23½	53	17 —
21.	300	24 23½	57	18 —
28.	340	25 24	68	18 —



H. W. Williams Del.

R. Scott Sculp.

SMALLHOLME TOWER.

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